TES ON THE GOAT

SM FOR CHILDRE

OULD & NEWMAN

OMPANION

R. R. Madden, Esq.

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RELIGIOUS.

Miscellan y.

AGE TO BATAVIA. the Boston Recorder.

at sea in a calm? If so, you tuation to day. We are loungof hoelve miles per twenty-four the comforts of a tropical sun. without its varieties. Although s 82 deg. in our state rooms, and when it was two hours high, with ing past, yet the smooth, mill-pondcon enables those of our numaho are well to be at our writing desks. nally to observe the gambols of of the deep--the black fish, porpoise, flying fish, &c. &c. A esterday harpooned, but owing to water. A second one of pretty en in the evening with a hook, but ing him to play about a little for g down n " bolin" (slipper noose) his sharkship " parted cables and fell

to the east of you that night before atified with a view of the eclipse of de of its duration. The atmosphere Reader, 7th e service on deck. We assembled and I believe not one of our ship's

see I seek, protecting power! Brattle street," ly) is a beautiful one --- especially the

sain I bear, sall find delight in praise, ief in praver

deve without a tear. eart shall know no fear; rest on thee." delightful season. At any time m

a bright moonlight evening when r's day is succeeded by the cool It then has power too-if everand full to rest the vile passions soul to a harmony with its melting the peacefulness of all around, a rget for the time that he is here only ner But such a hymn, under s! How shall I describe the effect? id as the cloudless sky, and both e, beneath, around, save the motionkling stars, the shining moon-as having forsaken the paternal roof the Abnighty alone for aid-as those n the stillness of the evening and wards to mingle with the pean of ad forty and four thousand," what in from feeling-from melting, and ssion pouring itself forth at the If the Christian on earth finds

the east side of the Green Mountains; ould make it altogether as palatable. us to our embarkation is past enthough it will be excellent for ship ng, we sometimes think of the

ss, how shall it be when

ty of which God and the Lamb are

oved from the loved situation egret will intrusively swell, ets to my father's plantation, the bucket which hangs in the well; in bucket, the iron bound bucket, vered bucket, which hangs in the well!

ewever, many circumstances to exceedingly pleasant. What with knowledge. gs, the squealing of pigs, the cackcrowing of cocks, and two bells irs, we might easily imagine ourfirma, did not the Psalmist's words ly to us, when we attempt to walk : fro, and stagger like a drunken their wit's end" (107: 27); and an to sustain a missionary by of the stomach, and rising of air e olfactories, compel us to say, as sagreeable concomitants of sea Capt. Randall has already won

dr. Carter we shall ever remember gratitude. "Any thing on board iduce to comfort or convenience, he steward and you shall have it," ith which we are ever and anon ot only the public stores are at our private stores of these gentlemen Hooper, supercargo of a part of e at our disposal, and urged upon us. hing unpleasant in our connection being compelled so often to reis constantly inquired after, and ment, together with such ample ac-

For the Boston Recorder. THE THIRD WOE.

urs, relieves a voyage of half its

H. L.

-A correspondent of yours, after eaders under the foregoing caption, world. ect call upon the writer of the same s on the same subject by asking and what the REMEDY?" That is, him, Why have we so many profesing us who are unwilling to risk world's friendship?-What remedy te of society where one of the plainan maxims appears to be altered read; "The friendship of the

But to make a public profession at present, is fandionable. So far are we from sustaining any loss by it, that it is important, as a matter of mere worldly

policy, to get into a church. These are the seed scattered where is not much depend on them. The church were better without deemer's chariot. They would ruin his cause, were vel recovered from sea-sickness to and for his voice which once went forth over the law-" Whatsoever ye would that men should do world of the false and the true,-" Let both grow unto you-that do ye also unto them." together until the time of harvest."

I know of no effectual remedy for this state of and there, like sheep without a shepherd, over the hills and plains of Judea, Samaria, and Galilee. too sharp for the line:---while the On such men the curses of the "third woe" can never fall. SENEX.

RELIGION IN COLLEGES.

In the address of President Cossitt to the candi-In the address of Freshield Cossit to the candidates for the Bachelor's degree at the commencement at Cumberland College, Dec. 4. 1835, is the following remarkable passage. It will be remembered, it is hoped, at the Concert of prayer for college. the eclipse well defined. Last evening glatshone forth in full-orbed splendor: with the absence of the wind, the esea, and consequent stillness of the the mild, soft, dry air, induced us to the mild, soft are the mild, soft are the mild.

[Christian Mirror. class of candidates for the Baccalaureate, ever furnished by this institution? Is it true that every member of this large class professes a saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus? Is it true that most of of the truth as it is in Jesus? Is it true that most of this number have found the Saviour precious to their souls during their career in this college? Is it true too that about half of this class have already chosen the ministry as their future profession? And is it true yet again, that some of this number have in sweet Christian counsel with the present speaker, revealed the pungency of their feelings while contendants in the wretched state of the heathern world. mplating the wretched state of the heathen world and made known the strength of their impressions to devote their lives to missionary labors in some for-eign field? Thanks be to the God of all grace, that all these interrogations can be answered only in the affirmative. Then, in view of these interesting facts, we may expect you wisely to determine that in what we may expect you wisely to determine that in what-ever profession you may be engaged the labors of philanthropy shall constitute your chief occupa-tion, the glory of God and the salvation of souls your highest object, and eternal life your reward. "Your Saviour has committed unto you in trust

our time, your talents and all the advantages you richly enjoy, with this injunction, "occupy till I come." This command of your Divine Master should urge you his disciples to devote your all to the advancement of his cause and the best interests of those for whom he shed his blood. To you and ss to mingle in our entire horizon such as you the world must look for its moral regen such as you in worth make now to be wished, is certainly to be accomplished. A God of truth hath said, it he will bring it to pass. Consider yourselves as instruments and act accordingly."

Home Missions. LETTERS FROM THE AGENT.

BRAINTREE, JAN. 1834.

To Rev. Dr. Connan, Chairman My DEAR BROTHER,-In Braintree, for a population of 1800 souls, there are three Meetinghouses song of "worthy." &c. shall be erected -- three churches established -- and three ministers maintained-all of them for the support of ed to Charleston, S. C., from there -i. e. evangelical Congregationalism. Unitarian-France, thence to Boston, and from ism has sent its missiles among us, but has made no out on another passage accross the lodgment. Universalism came-but asked too much will vie for sweetness with any of money for its services, and went away. Sectarianism not long since raised its banner, but the wind would not float it, and the rum-seller could not carbecause that shipped at Boston im- ry it-and down it fell. We are not without Sectarians-but they are evangelical in sentimentdo not expect it will remain for a long peaceable in conduct—and friendly to all measures conducive to social and religious order. We have our divisions, but they are not deadly. We have our strifes, but they are temporary. pravity-" enough and to spare"-but it takes not

raising \$100 a year for his support? If so, signify it, by rising!" All arose. His heart was cheered-the vote was entered on hoard, quod eral demonstrandum. the records of heaven-and when the recording angel shall rehearse it at the last day-there will be found appended to it the names of hundreds and thousands converted to God, by means of it. Many other churches have followed the poble example and will find their reward in the day when God it was done. Yours, &c. makes up his last account.

Some may ask-whence comes the necessity of three churches and three ministers, in a population -Extract of a letter from Rev. S. W. Edson, Montso small as ours? I must say frankly-I cannot tell Twenty five years ago, with a population of twelve or thirteen hundred, one church, and one minister were thought sufficient. But convenience second to require, and ability to permit, division-and probably without reflecting that their gratification would the ground that our wants are withhold one or two ministers from other churches ed. The health of those afflicted that had none-and the same ability which is ne- Him. cessary to support two ministers here, would supmanifested in all our trou- ply al! deficiencies in the support of a dozen, labo ing in our feeble churches,-the people consulted only their own, and the interest of their children they after them. It is proper to remark however, that whatever of unkind feeling was ever cherished, has been suppressed and long since forgotten—that harmony prevails—and that all are striving together to maintain divine ordinances among themselves, and to diffuse the knowledge of the Saviour over the views which were lately present- to diffuse the knowledge of the Saviour over the

Eternity will disclose all the reasons that operated bere-and also the reasons that moved the Eternal Mind. If the former should prove incapable of vindication, the latter will be found " holy, just and

It is impossible however, to look at facts like these, without a mixture of sorrow and regret. Were the case a solitary one-I would not add a single remark. But many once large and flourishing churches have done the same thing-and others

is, "Religion has become popular." When the cost "-i. c. the cost to the church at large. How profession of faith in Christ endangered the loss of many congregations in our own land, in Canada, life, there were few of these half way Christians. and in the Pagan world—are left destitute of evangelical instruction, in consequence of the demand made for Pastors by these new churches-churches established, not for the defence of truth against prevailing errors, but for greater personal and family soil for them to thrive in. A few moments of ex- educated by funds that charity has provided, are decessive heat from the sun's rays, or of adverse tained from the labors of missionaries and evangeweather, and they "wither away." You cannot lists, that these new churches may not be left vacant -and while we are literally surfeited with religious them. They are a clog on the wheels of the Re- privileges, there are millions of our fellow citizens that do not, and cannot hear a single evangelical it not founded on an eternal Rock. We could have sermon, once in a year! Whether this he right, let very little hope, but for the latter consideration; those judge, who hold, as of divine authority, the

I hope you will excuse this digression. If my heart cleaves firmly to any congregations in the land things—so far as mere human agency is concerned, they are those whose origin has given rise to it. but to raise up a generation of Christians of a better Much sterling piety and active zeal are embodied the instrument it was lifted only a sort; such as 1800 years ago, were scattered here in both of them--and I know not that they are surpassed by any in the extent of their liberality, estimating it by the amount of their means

After spending a Sabbath in each of these con gregations, it was my privilege to spend another at Weymouth North. Here, now, as ever, the cause of Home missions has many fast friends. Their former minister, Rev. Mr. N., was among the early and strong friends of the M. M. S .-- and for many years was its Secretary and laborious agent in the His selection and designation of missionaries. successor had not been less ardently attached to its nterests-and the church and congregation have imbibed the spirit of their Pastors. This, you are aware, is one of the most regular and well organized religious societies in the Commonwealth, cannot say that they have no contentions .-- but the report of them has not reached four miles. I cannot ay that they have no religious errors among them -but, I know not what they are. I cannot say, that they have no crime among them to weep over --but only that their near neighbors have heard of it. \$126 were subscribed and paid here. with all cheerfulness, for Home missions; --- and to ward the various kindred objects of benevolence they are not less liberally minded-a good evidence that the repeated revivals they have enjoyed, have been wrought by the spirit of God-and followed by his blessing on their industry and enterprise.

MILTON--what shall I say of it? Like Joseph it is "a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall," It has given to several churches able ministers from among its sons, and has sustained others by its alms. But the archers have sorely grieved " the church their pastor, " and shot at them and hated them. Yet their bow abides in strength, and the arms of their hands are made strong by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob," Here I was permitted to see the Sabbath of the Lord accounted a delight and onorable by not a few-and to receive an attesta ion of the fact in the cheerful acknowledgment o obligation, to furnish the ordinances of the day to

Of North Bridgewater, West and East Randolph where another holy day was devoted to urging the claims of Home Missions, it would be easy to say nuch. They are parishes that never turn a dea ear to the calls of benevolence --- and many are the children of God in them, whose only inquiry is Lord, what will thou have me to do," when the woes of their fellow men are depicted before them These churches have ever been sound in the faith Error, in more forms than one, has been planted in N. B. within a few years, but has not yet taken root, nor is likely ever to flourish strong and fair planted there in the days of Mr. Porter, and which has been abundantly watered since, and made productive of fruits sweet to the taste of distant nation

The character impressed on the congregational population of RANDOLPH, by the almost unbounded nfluence of the worthy pastor, we first knew there --- Dr. Strong, --- and sustained so well by the juffuence of his successors in office in the two parishes, is strongly marked, and happily displayed, in the increasing and abounding liberality of each. Few We have de- Pastors have possessed more, or used better, the authority with which the Head of the church has of faith, and charity. a rampant attitude-error that studies concealment, invested the office---and few are so justly and long rather than venture a bold assault-vice that blushes | remembered as the benefactor of their people. His sition from public opinion. Many evils, we have the original founders) was strong and ardent. As ance, to deplore;-but many blessed influences to ac- a member of the Board-he was judicious, active, independent, and persevering. As an advocate for Our beloved brethren, P. and M. are cordial Home missions, he was zealou s, eloquent and sucfriends to the cause of H. missions-and help us cessful. What less could be expected then, that much, by giving all their influence with their con- the grateful remembrance of such a Pastor, secondgregations, in our favor. Brother P. was the first ed by the efforts of those who follow him in labors man in Mass., so far as I know, who said to his and spirit, should produce a continued and ready church-" Brethren-are you not able and willing support of the beloved cause among that people? For some years, the west parish has contributed from one to two hundred dollars a year-and though the East has commonly done less, because not blessed now under review they subscribed and paid more than \$60 --- and one individual " falling asleep " soon afterwards, requested \$1000 of his property to be paid over by his heirs. To their immortal ho

For the Boston Recorder gomery, Hampden Co. Dec. 21, 1833.

HUMBLING FACTS. "I have to lament, and humble myself before God, that so much of my labor seems to bear the in-scription—FRUTLESS ATTEMPTS!—Why is it so? Certainly not because I expect to convert one soul. I can only use the means, which the Great Head of the church has appointed-the efficiency is all in the church has appointed—the efficiency is all in Him. This impression I desire to have more deep-ly fixed in my heart. The impenitent here mani-fest a fixedness of attention—they seem to be affect-ed when the messages of Love are delivered to them; but going away, they forget what manner of persons ssion I desire to have more deepthey are. Only two persons give satisfactor evidence of any radical change, since my last Ro

ENCOURAGEMENT.

the church, the body of Christ, for any member to make or vend ardent spirits as an article of Resolved. That we will consider it an offence to the church of Christ, for any member of this church to make any internal use of ardent spirits, except as

Resolved, That no person shall be received into A TEMPERANCE BATTLE.

ance church, but tething was effected. A second meeting was invited—but I went from it with a dejected heart. The For was insolent and haughty. Some of the opposits had their names already on a Temperance list—but they would not approbate a Temperance church.—I was accused of taking direct measures to distroy the church—to pull down, and not to build l—What must I do is such a case, but inspect my araor and equipments—the Worl of God and Prayer? Her I was encouraged, for I saw that my weapons were not carnal but spiritual, and mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds. Then I determined no more to meet the foe in open field, but to surprise him by the help of God. In the curse of the summer, all the members of the church had their names on the Temperance list. Early in the fall, I solicited another meeting, at the clise of the Sabbath exercise; but nothing yet was effected. I then requested all who could pray for this object, to meet once each week to pray for our spemies, and the purification of the church. Never but once did I preach on the subject of the Temperance on the Sabbath—then, the cause advanced—some victories were achieved. At other times, the subject of self-denial, as a duty, was illustrated and expressed and stored and accounted the temperance on the Sabbath—then, the cause advanced—some victories were achieved. At other times, the subject of self-denial, as a duty, was illustrated and expressed—the paints. of God. In the course of the summer, all the members of the church had their names on the Temperance list. Early in the fall, I solicited another meeting, at the clase of the Sabbath exercise; but nothing yet was effected. I then requested all who could pray for this object, to meet once each week to pray for our members, and the purification of the church. Never but once did I preach on the subject of the Temperance on the Sabbath—then, the cause advanced—some victories were achieved. At other times, the subject of self-denial, as a duty, was illustrated and enforced—this proved to be using the broad-nisord with desperate effect on the foe. Three weeks since, we had a meeting of the church and passed the shove Resolutions. There was not a voice to oppose! a voice to oppose!

AN EXHORTATION.

Tell our brethen in the ministry, who seem to be waiting for "a more convenient time," that now is the time, and that the weapons of warfare are ready and as mighty exever. Are they afraid of opposition? I have heard threatenings, which would make their hearts ache—threatenings to leave the Society—to leave the church—to withdraw support, if I said any thing more on the subject of Temerrance. aid any thing more on the subject of Temperand Are ministers the servants of the people in such a sense, as to be directed by them what to preach? Is it probable that they would in this way declare the it probable that they would in this way declare the whole counse of God? Such questions have been suggested to ny own mind, and probably have been suggested to every one-therefore I will not dwell Bit you see that not withstanding the opon them. But you see that notwithstanding the op-position which has been manifested, the cause has gone forward and we can say with gratitude, 'Hith-erto hath the Lord helped us,' Let others try to wait upon the Lord, not wait for him, and see if they cannot refew their strength and mount up." REMARKS.

1. It is mater of rejoicing that our missionaries nd feeble chirches in so many instances take the lead of neighboring ministers and churches in the Temperance Leformation. It is a fact that Intemperance, or what is equivalent to it in a professing Christian-" Noderate drinking"---lies commonly at the foundation of the poverty and spiritual woe of our feeble churches. Had not Rum found its way to the professor's side board---the deacon's seat, and the pulpit, the desolations of Zion had been far less numerous and appalling than they now are. And let it be added --- and distinctly understood --CHURCH UNTILLY TAKES THE GROUND OF A TEMPER-ANCE CHURCH, nor have we noy fears for the destruction, or long continued feebleness of any church that openly adopts, and strenuously maintains the

2. It may be thought injudicious by some to publish such an account as the foregoing, with the names of the place and the missionary. We have weighed that thought. It is too light to govern us. We know why any brethren of the church opposed the wishes of their pastor. They did it ignorantly and under the influence of the common infatuation of worldly minds. They have seen their error. They have honorably retraced their steps, and taken an elevated stand on the Lord's side, and like Peter and every other true penitent, are doubtless willing that their sin, and repentance, and forgiveness, should all come out before the world together. Looking at the whole thing, it is the brightest page we have read for ten years in the history of Montgom-ERV, and we wish all men to read it --- and bless the Lord that be has at length led the blind in a way that they knew not, to the very gate of the green pastures they have long sought in vain.

3. We are surprised at the fact, that in Hampden Co. there is no other recognized Temperance church. We cannot but suspect some misapprehension here--some mistake. Our hope is, that Mr. E. has been incorrectly informed-and that on careful, or even superficial examination, it will be found that nearly if not quite all those churches are substantially, if not ostensibly, Temperance churches. So certainly as they rank among the purest will feel it their privilege to become an ensample to which should be not more than five minutes all their sister churches, of Temperance, as well as

when detected, and meets a strong current of oppo-

Every Missionary is urging that cause, as con nected with the revival of Religion, and the salva tion of souls. Every feeble church is instructed by line upon line, and precept upon precept, on this sublife or death-and we hazard the remark fearlessly. though without all the data before us that would warrant a positive assertion of the fact, that the largest proportion of our "Temperance churches" will be found among those that are receiving charitable assistance. It were to be wished, that we could with equal numbers or ability, yet on the Sabbath denominate them all "Temperance churckes"---but there are individuals still, in many of them, as in the able churches, who choose to " stand fast in the liberty wherewith," satan instead of "Christ hath made them free." They need more illumination. They are receiving it from missionaries. Shall not those missionaries be sustained then? Remove them from their posts, and the Prince of darkness tri-

Sabbath Schools.

For the Roston Recorder. SABBATH SCHOOLS.

No. XII. Exercises of the school; ea ne part of the answer to the question; what is the est method of conducting Sabbath Schools?

To secure unity the character of superintendents. To secure unity of design and effort, there should be no division of

should be continued one hour, including the rew moments occupied with the exchange of books. Be-tween the closing of the school, and the commence-ment of public worship, at least fifteen minutes in the winter, and half an hour in the summer should elapse, to give time for relaxation, and for partaking of processor, referebayers. We regreat that in seof necessary refreshment. We regret that many of our country towns, the old practice of hav ing only an hour for intermission, should be allowed ing only an hour for intermission, should be anowed so seriously to interfere with the Sabbath School. It is wrong; and we trust will be remedied when all the church, as it is their duty to do, connect them-selves with the school. When the exercises of the Sabbath are closed so early in the afternoon as they are in most country towns, it is not commonly ne-cessary for any to retire to their houses for necessa-ry food; this they can easily take with them; and

ry tood; this they can easily take with them; and thus all the congregation may connect themselves with the school; instances of which we introduced when we spoke of adult classes. when we spoke of adult classes.

In the city, and other compact congregations, the proper time for the children's school is an hour and a half in summer and an hour and a quarter in winter, before the time of public worship in the morning; and it is the duty of parents to see that their children are punctual. The adult classes may meet at the same time; but better one hour before the afternoon services are the twill give the teachers an at the same time; but better one hour before the at-ternoon services; as that will give the teachers an opportunity to attend. In congregations composed chiefly of servants, as our African and some of our free churches, the best time for the school is imme-diately after public worship in the afternoon. Of cal schools we have heretofore remarked

III. Exercises in the school .-- Of the exercise local schools and acult classes we have already spoken. We will simply say, we regard it as all im-portant that the children and parents all have the same lesson. We have never known an adult class nt course was pursued. All compends of doctrines. and evetone of questions on abstract points, will not naswer the purpose. We have known several at-tempts made in large cities to sustain Bible Classes, in which such systems were used; conducted by men learned in the Bible, who could explain and illustrate WE HAVE NO HIPE OF THE RECOVERY OF ANY FEERLE difficult passages by numerous quotations and arguments as well as a clergymen; yet though from the novelty an interest was kept up for a time, they soon languished or died away. We have read printed notices of large and flourishing classes of this kind, which when inquired for a few months afterwards. were not to be found. There was too little work were not to be found. There was too little work for the heart to keep them alive. The best lesson for an adult class, is some such simple passage of Scripture as is found in the Union Question books. These afferd sufficient scope for thought; and the important doctrines incidentally introduced and illustrated in these lessons, will be better understood by common minds, and better reduced to practice. To return to the exercises.

To return to the exercises,

1. The first exercise on the opening of the school should always be prayer. Prayer to commence is necessary in order to call in wandering thoughts and nake the minds particularly of the teachers more collected. Further, prayer or some devotional exreise is necessary to fix the time of the opening of retise, is necessary to fix the time of the opening of the school, and to decide on the tardiness of the scholars. The teacher and parent also need the aid of this as an argument to convince the scholars of the importance of punctuality, and of the sin of being A school, this is an argument to convince the importance of punctuality, and of the sin or importance of the sin or importance of the sin or importance of punctuality, and of the sin or importance of the scholars, and or importance prays, his prayer will be ant to be too long, little adapted to the lesson, and above the comprehension of the children; if a teacher or another member of the church prays, the prayer will be apt to diverge ormal manner all the topics of a univer-Thus, unless the superintendent knows es. So certainly as they rank among the purest another one will make an appropriate prayer, he and most efficient of our evangelical churches, they should do it himself. At the close of the prayer

all their sister churches, of Temperance, as well as of faith, and charity.

4. The friends of Home Missions will feel a deepened interest in the cause when they seriously consider its counexion with the progress of Temperance. If this is repeatedly neglected, the superintendent. If this is repeatedly neglected, the superintendent should assign another teacher is absent, the fact and the reason should be not more than five minutes.

2. The superintendent and assign absent the tenders. If a teacher is absent, the fact and the reason should be not more than five minutes.

2. The superintendent and assign absent the teachers. If a teacher is absent, the fact and the reason should be not more than five minutes.

2. The superintendent and assign absent to require children to spend three hours at a time in the elementary, and the high school. Let Sablath School teachers meet at six, and if the nature of the case scens to require it, let them continue in session till nearly nine. See Nos. VIII. and IX.

They are to place new scholars in appropriate see. In doing this, they should place each one

our last No.

4. After prayers, the first exercise for teachers is to examine the scholars in a few words on the library books which are returned; and as far as practicable exchange the books in the class. No book should be returned and it is the result. returned until it is thoroughly read od and if suitable should not go from the class until all have read it. The books no longer needed in the class, should be placed on the front corner of the new, or sent to be taken by the librarian, who the pew, or sent to be taken by the librarian, who will leave in the same place, several books suitable for the class, from which the teacher selects such as reded, and leaves the rest in the same place to the neared, and leaves the theorems. The teacher only, seed take an account of the book. We shall speak nore of the library and reading hereafter. The expenination of the books should not ooccupy more

than five or six minutes.

5. They next attend to the recitations. The schol-5. They next altend to the recitations. The scholars if small, should first repeat the lessons word for word, rehearsing each one a verse in succession. The teacher requests a particular scholar to repeat again the first verse, and then to awaken attention he asks simple questions in the manner pointed out in the previous No. X. He then turns to such questions in the book as are adapted to the scholars, and refers them to the references, which every scholar should find, and one should read. (a) He then asks questions on the verse referred to, and its bear-word for the consideration of Superintendent, and correct his views, wherever they suppose them to be erroneous.—This exever the suppose them to be erroneous.—This exemples the suppose the sup

(a) Nore.-The writer must protest against the opin-(a) Nork.—The writer must protest against the opinion that question books should be dispensed with in the School. We are persuaded that experience never dictated such a course. The writer once purchased all the question books for a large school, and kept a record of the names of those who received them, and likewise received the weekly returns of the teachers as to the state of the such that we are instance occurred of the character of superintendents. To secure unity of design and effort, there should see no division of responsibility; the whole should rest on the superintendent. The writer, in his extensive observation, has never known a school to continue to flourish, where the whole machinery of the school was not directed by one individual. Where there is more than one, the movements will not always be harmonious, and consequently effort will be paralyzed. We have already spoken of the duties of superintendents. See Recorder, Jan. 18th. We will now say a few words on,

I. The duties of superintendents.

I. The duties of superintendents of the school were the most flourishing, which detected by one individual. Where there is more than one, the movements will not always be harmonious, and consequently effort will be paralyzed. We have already spoken of the duties of superintendents. See Recorder, Jan. 18th. We will now say a few words on,

I. The duties of the cases of the schools were the most flourishing, which the most question books. The question books are given to direct the attention to the most important topics, and there were the control to a scholar being well reported, who had not the aid of a question book are of the cisses, and of the choughts in a proper train, and direct the attention to the most important topics, and the most question books. The questions book are most found that those Schools were the most flourishing, which the found that those Schools were the most flourishing, which the thoughts in a proper train, and direct the attention to the most important topics, and the throughts in a proper train, and direct the attention to the most important topics, and the thoughts in a proper train, and direct the attention to the most important topics, and the most question books. The questions had the most question books are on the discourant to the flouring way about one half of that. But will it not the most important topics, and the flouring way about one half of that. But will it not the most important t

7. The next five minutes should be occupied in giving out the lesson, which should usually contain six or seven verses, and which the teacher should be particular in seeing that the scholars understand, that they may not have the common excuse of not knowing where the lesson was; in giving notices of meetings, or of the object and time of making col-

lections, &c.

8. The remaining five minutes are spent in some devotional exercise, of which singing, if a large proportion of the school can join, is the most appropriate. Singing is an important auxiliary in keeping up an interest in the school, and of affecting the heart and character. Of this we may speak more hereafter. In some schools, there are no devotional exercises at the close, but the scholars are allowed to leave as soon as they have finished their recitation. This practice cannot be too severely reprobated. From such a school we can expect little good to result. It is hence important that the school close with some public exercise; and this should be devotional, in order to convince the scholars of the sin votional, in order to convince the scholars of the sin of being absent from it.

For the Boston Recorder TEACHERS' MEETINGS.

The Superintendents and teachers of Sabbath Schools should, it is believed, meet twice every week, and attend a monthly concert for prayer besides. The parents, the pupils, and especially Bible Classes, should attend the monthly concert. No teacher

ses, should attend the monthly concert. No teacher ought, otherwise, to expect to be "successful in interesting his pupils in their lessons." It is a scarcely less important "means" than punctuality.

One of the weekly meetings should be chiefly, if not solely, for prayer. The time and method of conducting this meeting will be mentioned in another place. The other should be chiefly for reading the lesson, and conversing upon it; but may be

er place. The other should be chiefly for reading the lesson, and conversing upon it; but may be opened, and perhaps also closed, with nshor! prayer. The terms, geography, history, chronology, duties and doctrines of the lesson should all be critically examined, and freely discussed. Every one who has doubts or difficulties should labor diligently to have them,

if possible, removed, before he leaves the meeting Thave already said that I conceive it imports for each Superintendent to have two axistant Superintendents—a male and a female. Not that I de it indispensable; but it is certainly desirable. Wh they are employed, it appears to me desirable that they should compare teacher with teacher, as they pass round among the classes, and report, at the close of the school to the Superintendent; who by and with their advice selects some teacher to give an account of his method of teaching his class, at the next weekly meeting. But in order to m every teacher should had himself in readiness for a call of this kind. This sort of supervision on the one part, and responsibility on the other, joined to a feeling in each teacher that he may be called on any Sabhath, to "give an account of himself" at the next teacher's meeting, would, I am quite confident, in a very short time, work a salutary change in the face of a Sabbath School.

face of a Satharth School.

Perhaps female teachers, or even males, if they prefer it, may very properly be permitted to give au account of themselves in writing. If any point should not be made perfectly intelligible, verbal explanations could, at the request of the Superintendent,

ror one, nowever, i greatly preser that he should make the leachers present, his pupils; and proceed with them exactly according to the method he has just described. I have never seen the course recommended in this paragraph pursued to its full extent; but I greatly mistake human nature if it is not one of the best plans which can be devised for securing an interest among teachers, not only in the meetings, but in the duties of the Sabbath School gener-

This weekly interview ought not to be limited to

ture of the case scens to require it, let them contin-ue in session till nearly nine.

But will not the "nature of the case require" it?

Is there not enough to do? Let us make a calcula-

Suppose six to be the appointed hour of meeting dasses. In doing this, they should place each of with scholars living in the same part of the parish, for reasons mentioned under the head of visiting in the same neighborhood; but at precisely five minutes past six the Superintendent, or some other permited by the same of the permited by the same of the same neighborhood; but at precisely five minutes past six the Superintendent, or some other permited by the same of the same neighborhood; but at precisely five minutes are allowed for the difference of clocks. son, opens the meeting with a prayer of five min-utes. Then for the teacher's report, which may occupy fifteen minutes more. A practical illustration of the same by resolving the teachers present into a class, and allowing the teacher who made the report to teach them just as he would in the Sabbath school, may take upthirty minutes more. For the last exercise. I should prefer the lesson of the preceding Salbath. A little free conversation among the teachers may now occupy ten minutes. This will bring the time to five minutes past seven o'clock.

The Superintendent next reads the new lesson. He is supposed—if he be a man who understands

and practices his duty,-to have stud and other aids which can be obtained. Thus he comes not only prepared to read and explain the leason according to its most obvious import, but to bring forth from the treasures of other men's minds "things ever they suppose them to be erroneous errise may be continued to almost any one hour is the least amount of time in w ous .- This ex on be done to it. And from my own observation of discussions of this sort. I am of opinion that mos chers would, after a few evenings, hear the nine

brief; but the length of this communication obliges me to present them in a separate article. A. B. C.

Revivals.

LANESBORO', MS.

LANESBOBO', 5TH FEB. 1834. To the Editor of the Boston Recorder. I send you a brief account of a revival of religion

with which this community is now favored. For some weeks previous to a protracted meeting, Christians had been more than usually animated with a desire of a visit of the Spirit of God. There was an increased fervor in prayer; and special religious privileges were attended with unusual in-The protracted meeting was conducted by Rev. Horatio Foote, in which the Baptist and Congregational societies united. Under plain and impressive exhibitions of divine truth the hearts of Christians were humbled and the impenitent were awakened. The meeting was continued eleven days, and with happy results. Many have professed submission to God and a sincere co cration of themselves to the service of their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. A considerable number are heads of families, who now offer morning and evening incense to Him " in whom the families of the earth are blessed." The converts have been earnestly urged to an high standard of piety and seem disposed to engage heartily in the great work of glorifying God. They are constantly reminded, by their fruits shall ye know them:" and constantly pressed with the apostolic exhortation, "be ve steadfast and immoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord."

The people of God, having been greatly revived, seem more ready to every good word and work.

They are constrained joyfully to exclaim "The Lord hath prospered us," and are animated with an earnest zeal to spread on every hand the work of God.

H. B. Hooker.

When the meeting closed, there were as nearly seem more ready to every good word and work.

HARTFORD, CT.

the Centre Church in this city, within a tew past. On Monday evening the 27th ult. a prayer meeting of the church was held in the chapel, when addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Porter of Farmington, and Rev. Dr. Tryler of Porltand. The preachers for the two first days were Rev. Dr. Porter, and Rev. Mr. Hickok of Litchfield. They were succeeded by Rev. Dr. Taylor of Yale College. The preaching was continued three times, daily, with prayer meetings of the church before each public service, from the evening of Tuesday, the 28th ult. to Sabbath evening the 2d inst. The audiences were crowded and solemn, and we have reason to believe that the influences of the Holy Ghost attended the lucid, pungent and powerful exhibitions of divine truth. It was a season of great st, which was the ra day of joy and gladness. Through the whole of the week, until Thursday, she drank deeply at the wells of salvation. Thursday, she drank deeply at the wells of salvation. Thursday, she drank deeply at the wells of salvation. Thursday is the present of the control of the present of the control of the week, until Thursday, she drank deeply at the wells of salvation. Thursday, she drank deeply at the wells of salvation. Thursday is the present of the control of the present of A series of religious services have been held in a Centre Church in this city, within a few days st. On Monday evening the 27th ult. a prayer setting of the church was held in the chapel, when ise, unless we mistake, to confirm the declaration, If ye seek him he will be found of you.'

CONCORD, N. H.

The Rev. A. P. Tenney to the Editor of the N. H. Observer, Feb. 4, 1334.

The formation of a new parish, in this town, and the erection of a house of worship for their accommodation, is doubtless known to most of your readers. The house was dedicated in January, 1838.

On the 23d of April last, a church of 89 members, was organized, all of whom were dismissed from the first church for that purpose, and on the same day, their present paster was installed. The approbation of the Great Head of the Church, of the measures taken previously to that time, was manifest in the unusual unanimity and success which attended them. And the friends of the Redeemer will rejoice to learn, that his approbation has been still more evident in granting us, a gentle, but continuous and refreshing shower of Divine Grace, from that time to this.

through the spring and aummer, was indicated by her soul was full of joy—high, celestial joy.

I might say much about this case, but I forbear.

This much I must say, that here was a testimony in by full, attentive and solemn assemblies, and be casional conversions. In September, we had a ings for four successive days, sustained by neighboring brethren in the ministry. The distinguishing doctrines of grace, were clearly and forcibly presented by the speakers. And the meeting was, on the whole, as interesting as any one I have ever atthe speakers. And the meeting was, of le, as interesting as any one I have ever at The effect on the church was most saluta ry, and I trust will be permanent. And a goodly number of the congregation were brought to feel the number of the congregation were brought to feel the force of the passage of Holy writ, " Now is the acforce of the passage of Holy writ, "Now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation." At the close of the meeting on the lastday, about fifty stopped for personal conversation. Of these, several belonged to the congregation connected with the first church; and some few were indulging trembling hopes before. And what has been rather unusual on similar occasions, of those who then stupped to be conversed with, or who have since attended meetings for inquiry, none, to my knowledge, have

st their serious impressions.

The additions to the church since its organization Thirty four of them on profession of have been 45. have been 45. Thirty four of them on profession of Aboir faith, and eleven by letter. Several are now cherishing hopes, who have not made a public profession, and continued seriousness in the congregation, and occasional inquirers, show that special Divine influence is not yet withdrawn from us.

One thing of peculiar interest in the additions to be church, is that two thirds of them are heads of the conven, is that we think at them are heads of families, mostly in middle life. And another thing in the present state of the congregation, of peculiarly painful interest, is that so few of its young members and especially of young men, are disposed to "go with us, that we may do them good." Most of our with us, that we may do them good." Most of our young people are sober, moral, and punctual, and respectful in their attendance upon the means of grace; and for aught I know evangelient in their views of Divine truth. Perhaps some of them may be considered, as serious. Will not those ministering and lay brethren of sister churches, who have already manifested so much affectionets. have aiready manifested so much affectionate interest in our welfare, and to whose prayers we are aiready so much indebted, still remember this class in their supplications before God,

Perhaps, I ought to add that our church is a tem-

perance curren, and win tenantas, so long as its members live up to their covenant obligations. Our Sabbath School is composed of nearly the whole congregation. Go into our house of wor-ship on Sabbath noon, and you will see venerable age, with gray hairs and spectacles, the middle aged, the youth, and the lisping child, all eagerly treasuring up truth, from truth's great fountain. Our Library the youth, and the lisping child, alreagers to the up truth, from truth's great fountain. Our Library is composed of about five hundred volumes of well selected and valuable books, about four fifths of which were received from the first church and society, at the time of the separation.

TOPSHAM, ME.

Extract from a letter, dated Topsham, January \$1st.—You will be gratified to learn, if you have not already learned, that "the Lord hath recently done. this place, whereof we are glad.

ground.—Pray for us, that no root of hitterness may be suffered to spring up and check the word, and render it unfruitful. O, how desirable, that every thing should be avoided, that has the most remote

NORTH EAST, PA.

A letter to the editors of the New York Observer,

A letter to the editors of the New York Observer, from the pastor of the Presbyterian church in North East, Eric co. Pa. dated Jan. 25th, says:

About four or five months since, the people of God in this church began to open their eyes on the spiritual desolations around them. Some, in view of the state of things, went in sadness "between the porch and the altur." Others poured out their cries and and the attar." Others poured out their cres and tears before the movey seat in secret places. Impenitent sinners, too, began to think, and wonder at the stupidity of professing Christians. This state of things continued, while the anxiety of the church and the solicitude of sinners seemed to increase, till the third by the state of the church and the solicitude of sinners seemed to increase, till the third the solicitude of sinners seemed to increase the present of the church seemed. and the solicitude of sinners seemed to incre the 4th of December last, when a protracted tine 4th of December fast, when a protracted meet-ing was commenced. On a Sabbath previous to the meeting, the members of the church stood up and publicly renewed their covenant with the Lord, and pledged themselves to labor and pray for the salva-tion of sinners and the building up of the Redeem-

er's kingdom.

During the whole of the meeting, which co ed twelve days in succession, the members of the church gave their time and effort entirety to the word of saving sinners. Very many of them made a pub-lic confession of their backslidings, asking the pray-ers and forgiveness of the church. Some, upon thorough examination before God in reference to their own state, came to the conclusion that the were yet destitute of his saving grace, and sough

When the meeting closed, there were as nearly as could be ascertained, upwards of a hundred who believed they had "passed from death unto life." Since that time, a number more have professed to turn to the Lord. These all probably will unite, or have united with the evangelical churches. Last Sabbath, upwards of sixty connected themselves

church—and the inquirers after salvation through Christ Jesus appeared to be in carnest. During the meetings no attempts were made to produce excitement—and no measure was employed to which the most fastidious caplid reasonably object. Truth, love and prayer', were the instruments which it was deliberately purposed to wield, with a humble dependence on the Spirit of God to make these means effectual. Rev. Dr. Fitch of Yale College, preached on the evenings of the 5th and 6th inst. For the present, it is enough to say, that the exercises have been thus far very happy in their results, and promise, unless we mistake, to confirm the declaration, 'If ye seek him he will be found of you.' The seek him he will be found of you.

A Protracted meeting commences in the Free Church to day, (Thursday).

Observer.

Southington, Ct.—We mentioned some time SOUTHINGTON, CT.—We mentioned some time ago that a revival of religion was in progress at Southington. A friend writes us, 'Our revival has too far exhausted to be restored. In about five staken a fresh impulse. Last week we had a Protracted meeting of four days and a half, including the Sabbath, in which we had only two preachers. The meeting was so well attended, and God so blessed it, that it was thought expedient to have preaching this week, two days. Many more, I suffering, which she must have endured, she did not survive it. reaching this week, two days. Many more, I suffering, which she must have endured, she did not trust, are converted to Christ.' The means employed, our correspondent says, have been 'the simple truth of God, soberly prenched, and accompanied by the prayers and conversation of God's people. Such a work I have seldom seen.'—Ct. Obs.

Such a work I have seldom seen.'—Ct. Obs.

this.

The special presence of God's Spirit among us, of terrors. Her body was burned to a cinder, but

neet- favor of the importance, vitality and power of religion ne die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like her's!

RICHMOND, VA. First Presbyterian Church.

This church has just been favored with a protract d season for hearing the gospel preached, and uni-ng in the appropriate services of the worship of ting in the appropriate services meeting commenced on Friday evening of last week, and was continued till Tuesday night of last week, and was continued in Tuesday night. It is gratifying to see those who belong to different branches of the Church of Christ, coming together on these occasions, and proclaiming to the world in language which cannot be misunderstood, that they all preach the same gospel, and for the same high and holy purpose. Services were held daily at 11 o'clock in the

morning: again at half past three, P. M. and at 7 o'clock. The congregations were large, attentive and solemn; at night the spacious church was filled. The distinguishing truths of the gospel were presented in the sermons preached du ng the me with great clearness and force; and were evidently accompanied by the Holy Spirit sent down from heaven. An indifferent spectator whose thoughts do not extend beyond the narrow bounds of this life, might question the truth of this remark respecting the presence of the Holy Ghost. He might have looked on and heard every sermon, without listening to the voice of God, or recognizing his hand. The king dom of God cometh not by observation. It is not seen of God in their own salvation. But others have evidence that God was present in his sanctuary, and that He is now in this city, raising the dead to a state of spiritual life and activity.

WASHINGTON CO. OHIO.

The Rev. L. De Witt, a missionary of the A. H. M. S. in a letter inserted in the Home Missionary for February, gives the following anima-

reb, and will remain so, so long as its ting intelligence.

Senecaville is a small village, forty miles north of Senecaville is a small village, forty miles north of Senecaville. Marietta, and thirty from the place where I reside. The last of August I was providentially at the place, where I spent the Sahlath. While there, I was strongly solicited by an individual to leave an apintment for a protracted meeting. Not feeling at certy to make the engagement then, I declined, but literty to make the engagement then, I declined, but said I would think of it, and do what appeared to be duty, and returned home. Accordingly, after due consideration, I sent an appointment for the last week in September, to commence on Thursday evening. The meeting was commenced, notwithstanding all embarrassments, on Friday morning, with the few that could be collected from the town; but the prospects were so dark and trying during this and the following day, that it was thought advisable to bring it to a close on Salbath evening. But, as the Lord on Sabbath evening.

My remark on weekly meetings for prayer and on monthly concerts for the same purpose, will be very less anxious. The work we trust, will yet progress, till many others are born into the kingdom of Christ, till many others are born into the kingdom of Christ, till many others are born into the kingdom of Christ, till many others are born into the kingdom of Christ, till many others are born into the kingdom of Christ, till many others are born into the kingdom of Christ, till many others are born into the kingdom of Christ, till many others are more or less anxious. The work we trust, will yet progress, till many others are more or less anxious. The work we trust, will yet progress, till many others are more or less anxious. The work we trust, will yet progress, till many others are more or less anxious. The work we trust, will yet progress, and seeking an interest in the glorious full courses, and seeking an interest in the glorious some two progress of the same trust. hearts. On the evening of the day, more than twenty signified their intention of forsaking their sinful courses, and seeking an interest in the glorious Son of God. We then thought t duty to continue the meeting; which we accordingly did for the two following days, when the number of anxious inquirerender it unfruitful. O, how desirable, that every thing should be avoided, that has the most remote tendency to divert the attention from the great essentials of religion. God grant that his word may have free course, run and be glorified; and that our enemies, who have predicted a quarrel between Congregationalists and Baptists may be found false prophets.—Mirror. From this time the work went on with great pow-er. For twenty-seven nights in succession, the people would assemble at this consecrated spot, till the place was filled to overflowing. After which, the meetings were removed a mili and a half out of town, where the work has continued to the present time with unabated power and interest. I have spent two Sabbaths in the placesince the revival commenced. The last Sabbath in November, the Commenced. The last sandah in November, the Lord's supper was administered and fifty-nine were admitted to the bosom of the church.—Somewhere near that number are expected to join on some fu-

Some things in this revival are very interesting. It is person is left to advocate me cause of the work has spread into the adjoining town and congregations, carrying all before it. It has been thought, by the most judicious observers, that nearly five hundred have been brought to a saving knowledge of Christ

For the Boston Recorder.

DOCTRINES PREACHED IN REVIVALS. In the article in the Recorder of Feb. 1, copied In the article in the Recorder of Feb. 1, copied from the Evangelist, giving some account of a protracted meeting at Athol, there are some things which struck my mind very unpleasantly, and I doubt not many others were similarly affected. I propose to make some remarks upon that communication, neerely intending to make them in the spirit of under and Christian love, and sincetely hoping they ill be received in the same spirit.

ch as no evangelical Christian will object to; oth-

such as no evangencial Christian was object to; others, I regret to say, are of a different character. I shall comment only upon these latter.

One of these doctrines is, "that mer have by nature all those faculties and susceptibilities, which render them perfectly able and of course under perfectly able and of course under perfect obligation to do all that God requires of them.' If the word "faculties" had been used alone, the If the word "beculies" had been used none, me alea would be conveyed that by naturemen have the ability to to God's will, and would be unobjectionable. But the word "susceptibilities" is added, for the purpose undoubtedly, expressing more than this

It is not reasonable to suppose it a nerc expletive Vhat then is the additional sense conveyed by this What then is the additional sense coveyed by this term? On consulting dictionaries, it is found that musceptibility means 'the quality of almitting or receiving something additional, or somechange, affection, or purpose.' The sentiment expressed in the sentence above quoted, is, that men anye by nature not only the ability (expressed by the word 's faculties') but the quality to do all that fod requires of them. I cannot understand less by it, than the assertion that men have naturally an inclination or disposition, uside from divine gave, to love God-in-What then is the addition sition, aside from divine grace, to obey God—is language of New England divnity, that me have not only the natural but the word ability to serve God. I should be glad to be assured that was not intended to convey this idea. It is furthe stated that in the preaching "the entity of man t was set forth as voluntary, entire and supreme How these doctrines are reconciled fam unable to see. The latter sentence quoted leids me to hope see. The latter sentence quoted lends me to he that I have mistaken what was intended to be con

veyed by the former; that the former, was written without due regard to perspicuity.

Again; "Regeneration was represented as acbrought to bear upon the sinner through the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God—while repenance, submission, and faith, were urged upon the inner as exclusively his own acts." Here regeneration seems to be considered as something entirely listinct from repentance, submission and faith, in a much as the former "is accomplished by the moral influence of the Holy Ghost"—and the latter are foreigned, the impact of the second of the Holy Ghost"—and the latter are foreigned, the impact of the Holy Ghost"—and the latter are foreigned to the impact of the Holy Ghost"—and the latter are exclusively the signer's own acts." The gent would be interesting to know which is the cause and which the effect—or if they elation of cause and effect, which is the first in the order of nature. But I waive further remarks or is point, to consider the sentiment that repentance busission and faith, are exclusively the sinner

I shall not contend that the sinner in conversion does not himself repent, submit and believe. Buthe word "exclusively" is introduced, apparent for the very purpose of denying, in the most explicing nanner possible, the agency of God in the exercis of these graces. "Exclusively" seems equivalent tindependently, or at least implies and admits of n other dependence than that of divine preservation Does this sentiment exclude boasting? Does it ribe all our salvation to God? Bu for to give repentance. if God peradventure will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth." Here repentance is represented as the gift of Christ and of God, and not "exclusively the sinner's own act." Christ is said to subdue his enemies—his "people

christ is said to subdie his enemies—his "people shall be willing in the day of his power"—'he is able even to subdue even all things unto himself." "A many as received him, to them gave he power to be come the sons of God," undoubtedly submissive sons. God promises that he "will take away the stony heart—and give an heart of flesh." The stony heart I have ever considered as the native ob cy-want of submission in man, and the heart of flesh, a submissive temper. How can these passes, understood in their most natural import, co with the idea that submission is "exclusively inner's act, his own to the exclusion of God's

hrist's agency The first disciples said to Christ, on one occasi-Lord, increase our faith," and were not told that hith was "exclusively" their own act. Again Christ declared—" no man can come unto me, ex-lept the Father who hath sent me,draw him." Comng unto Christ is certainly the same as believing o Faith is here expressly ascribed to the pow

ne sinner's own act?
On the whole, the writer of this sincerely hope out those, to whom the doctrines here commented at those, to whom the doctrines here commente on were preached, did not understand them as h -or else did not receive them, but listened rese or ese did not receive them, but have ne scriptural truths which were presented, and thich being attended with the power of the Holy then being attended with the power of the trop thost sent down from heaven wrought true repen once, infinitision and faith. On no other ground can be hope that these numerous "professed conver-ons" were true conversions to God, which will result in lives of holiness in this life, and eternal sal

For the Boston Recorder CONVERSION.

Ma. EDITOR,-In your last week's paper [Fel 1.) you gave a short extract from the memoi Mary Jane Graham, giving a very interesting count of her conversion when a child. In that rount there are clearly exhibited those views of the human heart, and that sense of dependence on the Spirit of God, and humble submission to the Saviour, which I have always regarded as scriptural evidence of regeneration. In the same paper you gave N. Y Evangelist. It would be gratifying to see of your readers, if you, or some of your corresponding to the agreement between It would be gratifying to some dents, would point out the agreement between the religious experience of Miss. G. and that described in the account alluded to as characterizing the versions in that revival. I know that in this versions in that revival. I know that in this narra-tive there is an acknowledgement of the Spirit of God, and of the sinfulness of man; but does the "full and complete decision to be on the Lord's side. there spoken of as the essence of the ble to bring & his salvation, which marked so clearly the cha But, as the Lord in Miss G? I confess for myself I do not see mblance. If it is there, I wish to see it

whether both are equally evangelical and safe to be relied upon. If they are radically different, then should not that difference be distinctly defined, by those who stand for the defence of the gospel.

These suggestions are made, I trust, with the spirit of kindness. I am not alone in my fears that spurious cervally are coming into the churches. by

les of Lovell

or knowness. I am not alone in my fears that spurious revivals are coming into the churches, by which there will come up a class of Christian professors, who will not love the doctrines of grace, nor subject, which speak volumes; but this is neith the place nor the time for them. I know, that we may be too jealous of new things. I certainly would wish to be charitable. But still it must be acknowledged. edged infinitely important that in the high concern of experimental religion, we should be on the scrip-tural foundation. In attempting to convert the tural foundation. In attempting to convert the world it is important that it should be done right, that men be converted to the love and obedience o

BOSTON RECORDER.

Saturday, Feb. 15, 1834.

LAST THURSDAY IN FEBRUARY.

"When, for the sake of prayer, you retire at any ti of the day, never begin till you know why and wherefa you are going to pray: and let this why and wherefa form and direct every thing that comes from you, whell it be in thought or word." Will the reader just make this simple rule a subject of

meditation, with reference to the approaching concert of prayer for the Colleges, for a few minutes daily till the 27th of this month? We do not know that anything more than this simple suggestion is desirable at present. reader is acquainted with data enough to employ his mind and awaken his heart; and every Christian knows that the services of a day like that, are but a mockery if entered upon thoughtlessly.

We publish two communications respecting the account of the revival of religion in Athol, late ly copied into this paper from the New York Evangelist. On this subject we have only to say, at pres ent, that we have not time, were it desirable, to ment on every sentiment not accordant with our own views, that may occur in articles of intelligence and that, as the hearts of the pious are beginning t be made glad by the increasing number of revivals different parts of the country, all ought prayerfuly to avoid whatever may be the progress of the work, and to cultivate the spirit of it in their own hearts. To this end it is necessary in the present state of things, that some pains should be taken to avoid every thing like unhallowed party spirit, either in writing or in reading an account of revival. How extensively that spirit may exist mong readers, no one can tell; each must judge for himself whether he is guilty. As to the candid men who read the religious papers tively .- whatever difference there may be in the theological views,-must, we think, have seen great deal to give them pain. Were we to publish the counts, omitting all passages and expressions that we deem objectionable, we should fail to tell the truth. Were we to omit the accounts altogether, we should fail to give information which the church es ought to possess. Our design is to publish such as we think will do good on the whole, and to leave it, generally, to the intelligence of our readers, separate the precious from the vile, -beseching them to judge as charitably as they can. Meantime should any thing seem to demand animadversion our columns are open.

FOREIGN MISSIONS AT ANDOVER. ANDOVER THEOL. SEM., Feb. 6, 1834.

On Monday afternoon, Feb. 3, was held the first Anniversary of the Gentlemen's Missionary Association in the Chapel Congregation of this place. This Association was organized about one ganization and its age, it has acquired a degree of strength that greatly encourages its members, and promises much to the cause of Christ. The object of this and similar Associations, is to make a direct cannot well be resisted by those who possess love church full of criminal unbelief. for the Redeemer's cause, and pecuniary means for its promotion.

The reason why this church has not been thus rganized before, may be found in its peculiar Prof. Stuart. circumstances,-consisting as it does principally of the families of the Professors, and the members of the Seminary and the Academies.—But the blessed may it possess the whole church! may each one results of organized and systematic efforts for the kingdom of Christ, even in our circumstances, will be very manifest from the following report.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. a very respectable audience was assembled in the Chapel, when the exercises were opened with an appropriate piece of sacred music by the choir of the Seminary. Prayer was then offered by Prof. Stuart, one of the Vice Presi- Christian life to which our extracts referred. Her dents; after which the Treasurer's report was called escape from the gloom and dreamness of unbelief, Re this re (inclusive of the subscription for the Ladies' Associ- new regeneration. She had gone so far into darkcould have been attained without an organization,

The Report of the Secretary, Mr. G. Champion, With the Bible, the cross of Christ, and the day of Peutecost before him, it was not difficult, of course, to exempt the blessed God from all blame With equal conclusiveness, he in this matter. showed that the chief difficulty lay not in the circumstances of the heathen. The obstacles which of God; and the uniform tenor of Scripture is, that rose up before the church as she contemplated the faith is the gift of God. How is it then exclusively world lying in wickedness, were not improvement. world lying in wickedness, were not insurmountable. They had been surmounted, and by faith it the Eternal Son of God, could be surmounted again The blame of course falls with crushing weight upon the church. The unbelief of the church has hindered the compassionate and Almighty Saviour from doing many mighty works for our world, which in other circumstances He would have done. After the reading of the report, the following re-

olutions, well becoming such an assembly in the 19th century upon this hill of Zion, was submitted by Mr. McLane, Instructor in Philips Academy :-Resolved, That we regard the conversion of the world to Christ during the present age, as a practicable th and that we deem it the duty of Christians to prolabor with reference to such an event."

Mr. M. supported the resolution by a few appro-

priate remarks. He observed, that in accordance with a law of the human mind,-our intellectual and also our moral powers are expanded or contracted to correspond with the objects before them. He illustrated the remark by a reference to the Temperance Reformation, which, while it was dewhen it began " to go for the whole"-to strike at the root of the tremendous evil, it enlisted the sympathics and energies of all the friends of humanity, execution of their divine commission.

Mr. M. was followed by the Rev. Prof. Stuart,

come in the place of the old, we should like to know | ing miracles. This power, it had been said; could, | prayer ascended up to heave in the first place, save their lives from danger, and in the second place, it could convert their hearers to Christ. But, said Prof. S., neither of these propositions is true. He stated that after the minutest examination, he had been able to discover no instance in which either our Lord or his disciples properly wrought a miracle for their own preservation.

From their history it is quite evident that they sed no extraordinary means to preserve life-no other than such as missionaries at the present day are at liberty to use. They trusted in God-who still lives and offers Himself as the object of living. triumphant faith. But as to the second proposition, that miracles converted men, said Prof. S., we might as well speak of moving a rock with an argument. As at the present time, so in the time of our Saviour and His apostles, God wrought the conversion of men by other than physical means. Moral power was what converted men, and there is surely as nuch of it now as there was then. We, although not gifted with miraculous power, are in circumstances altogether more favorable to act for the conversion of the world than were the Apostles.

The Rev. Dr. Skinner then arose, and observed that one great reason why the action of the church was no more general and efficient, was the widelyspread, but mistaken notion that the Lord's time for putting all things under his feet has not yet come. We cannot but wish that the remarks on this point had been heard by the whole church of God on the earth. There is in the minds of the church generally a certain indistinct, unreasonable, undefinable and most paralyzing belief, that, in some yearaway in the distant future—and by means of some moral earthquake, the kingdom of Christ is to be suddenly established.

On this subject Prof. Stuart remarked that such a belief had been born and fostered by the fruitless speculations of some wise men, who had attempted to reveal to the world the precise year in which satur should be bound. Some had fixed this event at a period already past. Others at a period far in the future, and one (Wolff) had announced that it will take place in the year 1847. Said Prof. S. did I believe this to be true-revealed in the Bible, I should have no encouragement to labor for the world's conversion until 1847 arrives. But I believe, after a most careful investigation of the subect, that the times and seasons are, where Christ said they were 1800 years ago, "in the Father's hand "-that while the precise time of the world's onversion is known in heaven, it is one of those secret things" which belong unto God-and not of those which he has revealed for us and our child-And were the church fully awake, offering throughout her borders effectual and fervent prayer, ecompanied by corresponding effort, the day of milnial glory would arise upon our world within five years,-instead of 30 or 40. Not that every soul yould within that period be certainly converted; he intends sending with their few years to Liberia, on the ut to every one the Gospel would be preached.

In harmony with these, were the sentiments of ces of their fathers and m Dr. S. and Rev. Mr. Bardwell. On this subject the children are now und church needs an immediate reformation in faith and practice. In this matter especially is it true that "as ending a man thinketh so is he." If a man believe with the rudi David that " the time, yea the set time to favor Zion" is when the people of God take pleasure in her stones life to make ke and favor her dust, he will have a powerful motive immediate, constant, and vigorous effort. But if he believe, with Wolff, that this set time is 1847, he will have nothing to do until that time comes. proper, on his giving bond and And it is a sad thought that he may, ere that memorable year arrives, be sleeping in his grave.

I can but briefly notice here one singular petition offered by those whose eyes are fixed upon this lat- ation of this law, but on the ter set time. They pray that it may be hastened. This Association was organized about one month since; and considering the circumstances of its orthe earth omit one or more of its solar revolutions? Or by what extraordinary proof are they looking for the speedy approach of this period? Among all modern improvements, none has been invented or and personal appeal, in behalf of a dying world, to needed to speed the flight of time. It already goes every member of the congregation-an appeal which too fast for a world estranged from God, and a

The abovenamed resolution passed unanimously: and the deeply interesting exercises were closed with | if sold, \$150,000." A specimen nusic from the choir, and the benediction by Rev.

May the spirit that seemed to pervade that meetng continue to animate all who attended it! and sny in the language of one who has gone to his rest. ' Here is for the Millennium the rest of my life!"

MARY JANE GRAHAM.

A correspondent's reference to our notice of the Memoir of Miss Graham, reminds us that we failed to do justice even to those initiatory points in her ort, it appears, that about \$400,00 | especially, deserves more attention. ation) have been subscribed and mostly paid. This ness and error, that when her eyes were again not expressed in the docu sum, though not in itself great, is yet more than opened, God was to her as a consuming fire. The following paragraphs relate to this period:-

The conviction of the being of a God, in her dark-The Keport of the Secretary, Mr. G. Champion, was then listened to with deep interest,—in which he inquired after the reason why the kingdom of our Lord had not come. Mr. C. remarked that as God, the Heathen, and the Church, were the only parties concerned, the fault must be in one of these ral supremacy over her heart. appeared to her (what indeed the Scriptures declare it to be) one continued act of sin and folly. Her convictions however of sin, being wholly unconnect-ed with any discovery of the way of forgiveness, ed with any discovery of the way of forgivenes naturally tended to despondency. Every fre-sense of the corruption of her heart and of the u sulfied purity of the Divine character, brought with it a corresponding sense of guilt. She could expect therefore nothing but punishment proportioned to the infinite surfulness of her offence. She could not conceive the consistency of her forgiveness with the claim of Divine justice; and the alternative of her eternal punishment seemed even less dreadful than osition of any inconsistency in Him, who iew, was the Perfection of Holiness. the supposition of any inconsistency in Him, who, in her view, was the Perfection of Holiness. 'I had acquired,' she remarked, ' such a perception of the heauty of holiness, that the thought of an unhole God was worse than hell to me. I felt that had rather God should pour out on me all the vials of his wrath, than that, carried away by an unworthy softness and weakness, he should forgive, and thereby encourage sin. To undergo eternal punishment was horrible. To acknowledge an unholy God was more horrible. As her last expedient, her despised Bible was

Her interest was early directed to the promises of Divine teaching to the sincere inquirer after truth. Their suitableness fixed her attention. Their freeness encouraged her heart. "Ask, and it shall he given you; seek, and ye shall find. He giveth his Holy Spirit to them that ask him "-especially arrested her. She determined to make trial of them, onceiving that their fulfilment in her own case rould be a 'Test of the Truth' of the book, which Temperance Reformation, which, while it was designed only to be partial, could not advange; but when it began "to go for the unlote"—to strike at the root of the tremendous evil, it enlisted the symitch to the could be the symitch of the tremendous evil, it enlisted the symitch to the could be the c ission and desire could not be so yet a state of sul pathies and energies of all the friends of humanity, and moved onward in a career of brilliant triumph. He also made a happy allusion to the marvellous must be given in her own striking words. 'Incachievements of the early disciples of Christ in the but with uncontrolable, unutterable longings, I directed my applications 'To the unknown God.' O my Redeemer! the first breathings of my soul were who aimed in his remarks at the correction of some mistaken notions entertained by many relative to the cause of the apostles' success. Their success even then Thy cometiness was unrown over the us-

sense of thy merns; though to please God

In this prostration of a iness; but in the cor e. Her apprehensi the whole radiated with h Christ, as a proof of the revelation a ied this Divine characte knowledge, goodness, o him. I had rather be than received (had the knowledge of an angel to find

* This is not a solitary ins contemplation of the character of must have felt some conviction life as a benutiful picture of lipurity and simplicity; and show creatures men would be, whe creatures men would power of that gospel (True Gospel, p. 56.) remarkable acknowledg

not'-he subjoins- believe t sions, however, clearly cause—the love of sin. which throws more light up ity, than whole volu

INSTRUCTION OF SLA

The following memorial, which Albany Telegraph, was lately pro islature of Louisiana. The m be worth \$3,000,000. It exhibit ture of slavery-a system unde morial, suggesting such consider that a slave-holder is not no minion of such unalloyed av some people seem to think

"To the honorable the Sen tatives of the State of L. them to we are indebted to the white that an act may be passed by so educate, out of the state, w

Since preparing the above for serve in the African Repository slaves referred to are "the most number in the state, being all a oles of the country, and would bri pation influences of the Colonic

The Rev. Mr. Phelps of this in connexion with his "Lecture Declaration signed by 124 clerg denominations, mostly in New En and Ohio. We copy it, with the marks of Mr. P :-

The following, as will be seen, is printed and the seen, is printed an umber of clergy gritated subject of slavery and its run buse who have thus consented to come he advocates of immediate emancipations. lar society. They are not, il seen, is the substance of the

"The undersigned, after menuelyse constrained by a se henselves constrained by a

DECLARATION OF S

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That it is a great and crying 3. That every ma

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Subject, in every section of the And finally, we believe to that this will being changed e a change in the various laws

1. That whatever its merits 2. That the time has no God and man ought to take a act on principles which lay the To this document, standing at

position, that the Coloniza abandoned," is one which the te Mr. Phelp's in attributing to the The 5th and 6th article, we

s has been taken by We would alter th this fashion: -

eve that slaveholding i of and abandoned a is; and further, that urther, a that sin imme nat sin immediant cassing from the and the interest olding, in the article -that is, as practic the feelings in which nted of and ceases while the legal re call slavehalding, , when the slave ed for a time, to pro aws against free the articles as sign ke the sin identical v but the sin ought to nners ought immedi ance. But we a orks would in all of the legal relation nat the relation ou

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oot of the tree object to saying ve believe the tir the tree had any roo and that the duty ha

the power of the gosp. ry, there are very who .- should circu an expression of or Declaration enti biectionable -would sin the form of the arti-

SLAVERY IN incinnati Journal f mation than we ha ent abolition move sky. The proposal osition for the c e of amending the in that State, STY-FIVE YEARS: nereafter, to become It passed the Hou ty of sixteen, but najority of one. Th e fact is certain, a All the efforts wes from bondage have originated u iends of the Coloni: , the advocates of st

KENTUCKY A Lexington Lumi al furnish interesti lately held at Frank is in session. The perance Society .- v dopted, among othe affic in ardent spir is was present and o rs at the west are spe and efficient. He powerful impulse to

eetings of the Sta ol, and Anti-Slavers of the Bible cause, Society the Journa n Saturday evening and power was delived attorney sciety lately formed, ky, for the relief of 1 essity, its practicable ry, literary, political all demo ders should engage th a strength of argu n, which have seldo A Legislative Tempe recognizing the m the traffic in either " Goy. Breatl

YOUNG ME The course of lecture nity, before the You ced on Sunday inslow. The chure

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early hour, and grain admission. The vs: First, the necess Evidences that the e-Thirdly, that it ch a cause, combin duess, was underst that the God of N en revealed by divine

We rejoice to see yo cause. We cannot ated to do great good. ato the Evidences th and the more will he Christian characte nounced in the foll To the V

ourse of practical leed ty, for the benefit of rmity to the sent seems to h a course, ou weekly paper and a ar against our divine is, there must be a ave given but very vidences of Christi od trust, rather than con reason for the faith that as most likely to be d our and flippant objection

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Ve would alter them so as to read somefushion: that slaveholding, like other sins, ought of and abandoned as soon as the nature of and further, that the nature of the case billity and therefore imposes the obligation that sin immediately.*

ceasing from the sin of slaveholding is d the interest of the master.'

ruary 15, 1834.

f, in the articles thus altered, is spoken is, as practiced on the principles feelings in which the system originated uphold it. This sin, we suppose, of and ceased from, in certain cirwhile the legal relation which the courts slaveholding, continues to exist;—as, when the slave wishes that relation to for a time, to protect him from the opws against free people of color. We icles as signed by the 124 because sin identical with the legal relation. sin ought to cease instantly; and ought immediately to do works meet But we are not prepared to say would in all cases begin with the e legal relation of master and slave. It he relation ought, in some cases, to be e of the law; although in the temper the slaveholder it ought immediately

the Colonization Society we would hat relates to its professions, as insinuaof its sincerity, &c. and alter the decla-

stever its merits are, it can never, in itself, remedy for slavery: and friends of God and man, white they give ich aid as they may think it deserves, ought Lact on principleswhich lay the axe direct-

to saving " the time has now come." ieve the time came long ago, - just a tree had any roots to which an axe could d that the duty has been imperative ever

th alterations, and with a suitable recogniower of the gospel as a means of abolishere are very few clergymen, we preshould circumstances seem to demand expression of opinion on the subject, and laration entirely unconnected with any onable-would be unwilling to sign it.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

mati Journal furnishes more satisfacto than we have before seen, respecting polition movement in the Legislature of The proposal was to submit to the per on for the call of a convention for the mending the Constitution, " so that all that State, should cease at the end IVE YEARS; and all colored persons ter, to become free at the age of twenty passed the House of Representatives by ixteen, but was rejected in the Senate v of one. The Journal says:

fact is certain, and we commend it to the tention of the opposers of this Society. All the efforts made in Kentucky, &c. to rehandage, and to bring in universal ded with those who are the most de

KENTUCKY ANNIVERSARIES.

Lexington Laminary and the Cincinnat teresting accounts of several meetheld at Frankfort, Ky. where the Legissession. The first was that of the state iety.-which at an adjourned meetd, among others, a resolution declaring the in ardent spirit to be immoral. Dr. Ed present and delivered an address. Hi the west are spoken of as extensively valud efficient. He is evidently giving a new apulse to the cause of Temperance

of the State Colonization, Comm d Anti-Slavery Societies, and also one in Bible cause, were held. Of the Anti-Sla ety the Journal says:

wer was deliverved, by G. Burney, Esq. deed atterney, on the plans and objects tely formed, by slave-holders in Ke the relief of the State from Slavery. ticability, and its utility in a pecu litical and moral point of view ld engage in this object, were set forth

e Temperance Society was also form ng the principle of abstinence from irit and WINE as a drink, and raffic in either of them, as the basis of their Gov. Breathitt is President, and Lieut. Morehead among the Vice Presidents.

For the Boston Recorder YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

course of lectures on the Evidences of Chrisfore the Young Men's Society, was co Sunday Evening last, by Rev. Mr. The church was extremely crowded at hour, and great numbers were unable to n. The subject was divided as fol-First, the necessity of a first cause-Secondly, idences that that cause was an intelligent Thirdly, that it was a moral cause, and that combining perfect intelligence, and s, was understood by the term God .- Fourthat the God of Nature was the same that has evealed by divine revelation.

joice to see young men engaged in so holy We cannot but think these lectures calcugreat good. The more young men look Evidences the more fixed will their faith he more will they feel the true beauty of ristian character. The plan of the course is ed in the following Circular,

To the Young Men of Boston.

To the Voung Men of Boston.

andersigned are a Committee appeinted by the
loang Men's Society to take measures to procure
of practical lectures on the Evidences of Christiribe benefit of the Young Men of this city, and
mity to the express wishes of many of them.

sent seems to be a time peculiarly well adapted
a course, owing to the zeal and activity with which
y paper and an organized body of men are waging
nat our divine religion. Of course in a city like
remant be a large number of young men who
rement wery little attention to the subject of the
se of Christinity, who believe upon tradition
a, rather than conviction, and are not able to give the faith that is in them. These are the p darkened and puzzled by the to be dividened and puzzled by the spe-mant objections of unbelievers who have a assualt what their antagonists have not defend. It was thought highly desirable he prominent reasons upon which wise, and great men have believed in the divine stiantly should be presented to them in a r. Four clergymen belonging to as many inations of Christians, having been request-sented to deliver each two fectures on the bristianity. For the promptness with which For the promptness with which engaged is ardeous duties -acand the zeal with which they have

indices a subject should be thoroughly

t, our grateful and respectful acknow

as has been taken by some leading abolidiscussed. The circumstances of the case have rendered it impossible for the lecturers to chalk out a regular and systematic course, and though this plan would certainly have some advantages, it was thought that more would be gained on the whole, by leaving each one to select his

Any course of eight lectures only, must also be nec Any course of eight lectures only, must also be necessa-ly incomplete. We can only hope to accomplish good directly. That which young men learn from these lec-tures, may awaken a desire to learn more. The light of digious truth let into the mind may have a vivifying and critizing influence, and quicken the good seed that might therwise have lain dormant. Much has been gained, then young men have been induced to read and to think

at all upon religion and Christianity.

Infidelity itself, is hardly more to be dreaded than that eligious apathy which characterizes many who name the These lectures, though calculated expressly for young men, will be open to the public at large. It is much the hoped that there will be a very general attendance of

R. C. WATERSTON,
A. D. PARKER,
G. S. HILLARD,

MEETING IN RELATION TO CANADA.

At a meeting of several gentlemen held at the owper Committee Room, and called by Mr. W. R. Hoyt, agent of the Sabbath School Society in Montreal, for the purpose of hearing some statenents respecting the religious and moral condition of Lower Canada and of giving their counsel and co-operation in relation to measures in behalf of the melioration of the same,-The meeting was called o order by the Rev. Mr. Anderson. Col. Joseph Jenkins was chosen chairman and the Rev. Mr. Hoadly, Scribe. At the request of the chairman prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Bliss. Mr. Hoyt addressed the meeting, giving some account of his labors in Canada and of the manner in which he had become interested in the object of his agency, disclosing at the same time the needy moral and re eligious state of the Canadian population

After Mr. Hoyt had finished his statements, the neeting was successively addressed by the Rev Mr. Anderson, the Rev. Louis Dwight, the Rev. Mr. Linsley, Hon. Samuel Hubbard, and the Rev. Dr. Wisner.

The following resolutions, offered by Dr. Wiser were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the object of the Sabbath School society in Montreal to extend the establishment of the American population of the province, is worth of the patronage of the friends of religion in the Uni Resolved, That the authorities of Mr. Hoyt.

Resolved, That the authorities of Mr. Hoyt, nagent of that society to solic't funds in the Unit States, are satisfactory to this meeting.

Resolved, That a subscription be now opened

aid of this object.

Agreeably to the last resolution a subscription was opened and a liberal sum subscribed. Joseph Jenkus, Chairman.
Boston, Feb. 6, 1834.

L. Ives Hoadly, Scribe.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Discourses on the Nature, Evidences and Moral Value of the Dactrine of the Trinity. By Hunsand Wisslow, Paster of the Bowdoin St. Church, Boston. Perkins, Marvin, & Co.

The Discourses are five;-the first consisting of ntroductory remarks, and a statement of the Doctrine-the second is on the Deity and Personality of Christ-the third on the Deity and personality of the Holy Ghost-and the fourth and fifth on the Moral Value of the Doctrine. To those who are inquiring after truth, and to those who wish, for the sake of themselves or their friends, for a brief exposition of their faith and of the grounds and influences of it, this will be a very acceptable little volume. In his statement and proof of the Doctrine, the author adheres closely to the plain scriptural argument,-which is exhibited with great clear ness and force. The last Discourse is particularly impressive, and exhibits practical views of the doctrine of very great importance. The question between Evangelical Trinitarians and the great body of their opponents is not one of mere speculation, but of spiritual life and spiritual death. As Mr. Winslow says:

The question at issue results ultimately in this;—
Whether the revealed religion is seriously a thing of great importance, or whether it is not; whether this world is really in a state of sin and condemnation maches to need a tree. such as to need a truly garcious economy dispensing mement and mercy, or whether such is our cond on that of atoning mercy we have no need, and merc moral culture will suffice; whether the gospel of Christ is indeed the power of God unto salvation can's is indeed the power of God unto sarvation or whether our salvation, such as it is, and about all we are to expect, is tolerably secure without it, and to call the gospel the power of God is the language of hyperbole; whether there has really been a mighof hyperbole; whether there has reany seen a migni-ty movement on the part on the part of God in our behalf, so as to authorise and awaken a correspond-ent movement on our part, or whether God has done but little for us, and expects us to do but little done but tittle for us, and expects us to do that the in return; whether, in short, subjective religion be little else than a prudent and refued indulgence of "the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye, and the pride of life," or whether it be man really regenerated to Christ, in the recovered dignity of a rational immortal being, with soul erect and treasures in heaven, building a pillar of golden thought from earth up to the throne of God.

The Father's Magazine. Nos. 1 and 2. New York, ohn Wiley.

This work was doubtless suggested by the Mother's Magazine, -a journal that is exerting an extensive and happy influence. We presume it will be found more difficult to make the former equally popular and effective. But the Editors have a field of usefulness before them, extensive and important enough to tax their own powers and those of their correspondents to the utmost. The work is conducted on Christian principles, and many of the ar ticles are written with vigor and spirit. Its literary character, we regret to say, is not so high as it ought

Spiritual Songs for Social Worship: adapted to the use of Families and Private Circles, to Missionary Meetings, to the Monthly Concert and to other occusions of special interest. Words and Music arranged by Thomas Hastings and Lowell Mason. Revised and enlarged Edition. Boston, Carter, Hendee & Co.

This work, in its present enlarged form, contains 400 Hymns and 181 tunes, furnishing a very great variety, as to both matter and manner, for the pur poses specified in the title. We should rejoice to find its contents becoming familiar to the members of our churches universally.

Gospel Seeds; or a collection of unpublished pieces on the revealed truths in the Word of God, and the Practice it enjoins on Christians. By the Rev. CENAR MALAN, D. D. of Geneva. Translated for the author. New

York, D. Appleton, & Co. This is the work of an ardent and devotedly pious man. It consists of five articles . The Testimony of God-Reflections on the Assurance of salvation-Bible Anecdotes-the first Desire to know and love Jesus-and the Righteousness of the Saints, or No Works for Salvation, and no Salvation without Works. It is written with a great deal of vivacity, and often exhibits important truths relating to the Christian faith and life; in a very striking and impressive form.

Paul and Firginia, translated from the French of Bernardin St. Pierre. Embellished with several fine engravings on Wood, from Designs by Westal. Boston. Lilly, Wait & Co.

tr > Several communications are necessarily deferred. We shall endeaver to accommodate A. B. C. to the extest that he mentions .- The paper of A LAYMAN is inadmissable, for two or three sufficient reasons-such as that it is anonymous, personal, &c.

ET A Public Meeting of the MASS, PEACE SOCIETY will ming's Church, Federal Street, on

Rev. Josiah Bent, late of Weymouth, was installed, on the 5th inst. as Pastor of the first charch and society in Falmouth, left vacant by the resignation of Rev. B. Woodbury. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Howland of Hanson; Sermen by Rev. Mr. Stors of Braintree; Installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Pratt of W. Barnstable;—Charge by Rev. Mr. Hyde of East-Falmouth; Fellowship of the clurches, by Rev. Mr. Jewitt of North-Falmouth; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Nott of Warcham; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Hyde; Benediction by the Pastor. The musical performances of the occasion, were chaste, appropriate, and thrilling—and the serious attention of the assembly throughout the exercises, furnished ground of hope, that the labors of their new Pastor will be equally, if not more abundantly bleesed than those of his worthy predecessors.

[Communicated.]

At South Brookfield, on Wednesday, Feb. 5. Mr.

his worthy r-edecessors. [Communicated.]

At South Brookfield, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, Mr. RICHARD WOODBUFF was ordained as colleague pastor with Rev. Micah Stone, of the evangelical charch. First prayer by Rev. Mr. Packard of Speneer; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Perkins of Amherst; text, I Cor. 2; 1—5; Ordaining prayer by Dr. Suell of North Brookfield, Charge to the pastor by Rev. Mr. Vaill of Brimfield; Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Horton of Brookfield, W. parish; Concluding prayer by the senior pastor: Benediction by the innier. rayer by the senior pastor; Benediction by the junio

The peculiar circumstances in which this church has The peculiar circumstances in which this church has been placed for several years, increased the interest of the occasion. Not being willing to contribute is support, or to hear, what is denominated liberal preaching, the senior pastor with a little flock withdrew in 1827, houseless, but not hopeless, and maintained public worship in a retired hall for several months. They have since been gradually gaining strength, and a few years since erected a small, neat house for public worship. For some months past, the senior pastor and the church have thought it desirable and appropriate to have a colleague pastor, and they have unanimously selected Mr. W. who is certainly after their heart, and they hope after the heart of God. We hope God will continue to prosper us, and notwithstanding we have accumulated strength, we would still be humble, and ask the prayers of Christians abroad.

The Rev. Neueman Adams. of Cambridge, has with great

The Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, of Cambridge, has with great unanimity been invited to become the Pastor of Essex Street Church in Boston. The Parish have unanimously concurred with the Church in the call.

VOUTIUS COMPANION.

CONTENTS OF No. 39.—Sabbath Schools. Address to Children, delivered in a Subbath School in Boston Jan. 19, 1834.—Descriptive. Letters of a Traveller to Children No. Descriptive. Jan. 19, 1834.—Descriptive. Letters of a Traveller to his Children, No. 1.—Learning. Conversations on Mythology. No. 1.—Learning. Conversations on Mythology. No. 1.—The Nursery. Reverence for God's Word.—Obituary. Maria Brooks, of Stratford, Ct.—Natural History. The Hyaena. The Spaniel.—Religion. My Mother's last Prayer. Miscellany. The Spiders and the Oak Tree. A little Missionary. The benefit of Sabbath Schools. The Girl's Opinion. A true Story. How God made the World. Reproof from a Child.—Poetry. Sailing on the Water. ** O can be benefit. tory. How God made the World. Reproof from a hild.—Poetry. Sailing on the Water. "O say, busy Letter from the Pastor of a Church in one of the larg

est inland towns in Massachusetts, to the Ed of the Youth's Companion, dated Feb. 7, 1834. Mr. N. William Dear Sir -I wish you to send or Mr. N. Willis,—Dear Sir,—I wish you to send me immediately, the Youth's Companion, beginning, if you can, with the first vol. and sending one of each vol. up to the present time.—Also, send the numbers as they come out to my children,—and—I want the ichole, if possible, because I don't think I can lay out a few dollars for them in any other way that will do them so much good.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. T.

REQUEST.

London dates to Dec. 23d are received.

London dates to Dec. 23d are received.

The accounts from Spain do not entirely confirm the previous ones, of the victorious progress of the Queen's troops though they are not of an unfavorable character. Don Carlos was still in Portugal. Some movements of his partisans, had taken place in Arragon. Morella had been bombarded and explured by the furces of the Queen, who were also said to have gained a victory at Onate, which resulted in the entire dispersion of the rebels.

Nothing of a decisive character had occurred in Portugal. Don Miguel, with his army, was still at Santarem. Some dissensions had occurred between Don Pedro and several of his courtiers. An attempt of the British ambassador to bring about a negotiation between the contending princes, had failed.

ned lailed. were rumors, from what source or on what an

amble of the Queen's decree appointing the commis-

CHINA.-A well conducted religious paper, published China.—A well conducted religious paper, published at Macao, under the superintendence of some of the Protestant Missionaries, has been suppressed, after reaching its fourth number, in consequence of a representation of the Catholic Vicar General that, "the feelings of himself and the community had been schocked by the title it assumed." It was published partly in English, and partly in was punished party in Engiste, and party in and was designed more particularly for the mor-digious benefit of the native population. "We retend, (says the Canton Register) to be sufficient do not pretend, (says the Canton Register) to be sufficient casaists to decide upon the point of conscience involved, but it does seem strange that in this pagan country, any publication having for its object the enlightenment and instruction of the people, should be put a stop to by foreigners professing the same doctrines of Christianity. [Jour. of Com.

Domestic.

CONGRESS. United States Bank.

The following Message from the President to both Hous of Congress has excited very great interest. To the Senate and House of Representatives

I deem it my duty to communicate to Congress the re-ent conduct of the Bank of the United States, in refusin ent conduct of the Bank of the United States, in refusing deliver the books, papers, and funds, in its possession, lating to the execution of the act of Congress of June 7th, 832, entitled, an act suplementary to the "Act for the elief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Recolution." The correspondence reported by the Secretary of War, and herewith transmitted, will show the rounds assumed by the Bank to justify its refusal to make the transfer directed by the War Department. It does not such as a survival of the secretary of the

the transfer directed by the War Department. It does not profess to claim the privilege of this agency as a right secured to it by contract, nor as a benefit conferred by the Government, but as a burthen from which it is willing to be relieved. It places its refusal upon the extraordinary ground that the corporation has a right to sit in judgment upon the legality of the acts of the constituted authorities, in a matter in which the Stockholders are admitted to have no interest, and it impedes and defeats, as far as its power will permit, the execution of a measure of the Administration, because the opinion of the corporation, upon the construction of an act of Congress, differs from that of the proper officers of the United States.

The claim of this Corporation, thus to usurp the functions of the judicial power, and to prescribe to the Executive Department the manner in which it shall execute the trust confided to it by law, is without example in the his-

tive Department the manner in which it shall execute the trust confided to it by law, is without example in the history of our country. If the acts of the public servants, who are responsible to the people for the manner in which they execute their duty, may thus be checked and controlled by an irresponsible money corporation, then, indeed, the whole frame of our Government is changed, and we have established a power, in the Bank of the United States, above what we derive from the people.

It will be seen, from the accompanying statement, marked A. that secording to the latest accounts received at the War Department, the Bank of the United States and its Branches have in their possession near half a million of the public meney, received by them under the law of 1832, which they have not yet accounted for, and which they refuse to pay ever to the proper agents, for he we others account for whose benefit is no withdrawal from the

tance and comfort in their declining years. The character of the claim set up by the Bank, and the terest of the parties to be immediately affected by it, ake it my duty to submit the whole subject to the con-deration of Congress: and I leave it to their wisdom to lopt such measures as the honor of the Government and he just claims of the individuals injured by the proceed-

the just claims of the man, ings, may be deemed to require. Having called for the opinion of the Attorney General Having called for the opinion of the Attorney General upon this occasion, with a view to a thorough investigation of the question which has thus been presented for my consideration, I enclose a copy of the report of that officer, and add my entire concurrence in the views he has Andrew Jackson.

By a letter from Mr. Biddle, President of the U.S. Bank, to the Secreary of War, it appears that the ground of the refusal is, that the Presidents of the Bank and its Branches, are by law made pension agents, and that the ecretary of War has by law no authority to appoint other agents, but merely to designate the times and places at which the several pensioners shall receive their pensions from the agents already appointed by law at those places

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:-Of course the language of the President threw the Hous Of course the language of the President threw the House nto a blaze. Mr. Hubbard first got the floor and moved he reference of the Message to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Wattnough moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Message was as of much mopetance, he said, as any document which had been haid before the House this session. It sets up new principles for the action of the Executive. It goes directly to assail an officer who was acting under the responsibility of law, and who, he found, upon an investigation of the case, to have acted in conformity with the law. The debate raged, without cessation, for five hours upon those motions. The previous question was at length ordered, and the motion to refer the Message and documents to the Committee on Ways and Means was carried by a majority of one—the vote being myes 107, noes 106. The moment the doubtful result was made known there was a loud manifestation of applause from some of the Jackson members on the floor. The Speaker instantly ordered the Galleries to be cleared. Mr. Whittlessy of Ohio, informed the Clair, of what the Chair perfectly well knew, that the elepings, &c. was on the floor, and not in the Galleries. You will remark that the Judiciary Committee has become independent of the Administration since its organization at the commencement of the session.

In he Senate the same message was referred, after debate, to the Judiciary Committee. Committee on Ways and Means was carried by a ma

Report on the Deposites. Washington, Feb. 5.—In the Senate, to day, Mr. Welster made his promised Report from the Committee on Fnance, on the Secretary's Reasons for the Removal

lic Deposites.
Lister read the Report from the Clerk's Desk, he Removal of the Deposites, and the evils arising from

Mr. Webster, with a view to reinstate the discussion, moved that the Resolution reported, together with the other Resolution, be made the special order of the day for this day. Mr. Chambers moved the printing of 6000 extra copies of the Report, and upon this motion a sharp discussion took place, involving the character of the Report. The discussion continued till the usual hour of adjournment, and ended in the adoption of the motion. There are some points in this incidental debate which are well worthy of public attention. Mr. Tyter, of Virginia, who a member of the Committee on Finance, gave some account of the history and object of the report. The true second of the history and object of the report. The true at at of the question was presented in that Report, and entlemen who supported the views of the Secretary and the President must new come up to the real state of the despute. The question presented is a question of law r no law. Gentlemen who were not able to meet this, are heretofore made a new issue of Bank or no Bank. The issue presented by the Report was whether the Sectory of the Treasury had acted legally or not.

Mr. Clay, in the course of his remarks, said that he

nark appears to be pointed against any compromise o

he present difficulties. [Jour. of Com. Washington, Feb. 6.—There will be no end now to he Sennte debate. Mr. Webster's Report will be the text for months to come, of every speech. All those who have spoken will speak again, and several, among whom

Kane, of Illinois, in the course of his remarks, said that would go for a National Bank whenever a bill should ey accused the administration of disregarding the public islates and proposing no measures for its relief, had hemselves made no proposision. Mr. Webster, in an un-itarity of the proposition of the proposition of the "I shall introduce one." [Jour of Com. Feb. 8. We have no news, but floods of rumors and

the Senate disagree to a Joint Resolution for adjournmenthe President will, it is believed, prorogue Congress

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. Business referred to Committees.

A Select Committee to consider the expediency of in-structing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of this Commonwealth, in Congress, to use their endeav-ors to sustain a position there pending, for an appropriation of money for the removal of the obstructions to the free

of money for the removal of the obstructions to the free navigation of Taunton River.

Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so altering the laws, that any Minister of the Gospel, duly authorized to preach, may solemnize marriages within the county where he has his residence, between persons who may lawfully enter into that relation.

Committee on Railways and Canals to consider the expediency of such a modification of the set to incorporate the Pittsfield and West Stockbridge Rail Road Company, passed March 1th, 1832, as may give further time for subscribing for the stock of said Company, organizing the same, locating said road, and completing the same.

Committee on Railways and Canals to consider the expediency of making provision by law for securing the damages which may arise from the location and construction of any Rail Road within the city of Boston.

Reports of Committees.

Reports of Committees.

From the Committee on the subject of arrests and imprisonment in civil cases, to whom was referred so much the Governor's Address as relates thereto, a bill in addition to an act relating to imprisonment for debt in cer From the Committee appointed to consider the subject

f empowering County Commissioners to take cognizance f defective roads and bridges, a bill to enlarge the powers nd duties of County Co

and duties of County Commissioners.

From the Committee on Finance, a Report on the Expenditure, and Ways and Means of the Commonwealth, accompanied by a Resolve authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money.

From the Committee on the subject, appointed by the last House of Representatives, a Report, accompanied by a bill for the regulation of Jails and Houses of Correction. Petitions, &c. presented.

Petitions, &c. presented.

Of Alden Bradford and 106 others, of New-Bedford, praying for an exemption of minors from the payment of poll taxes;—of Simpson Clark and 51 others, of Habbardston, for an act to encourage the destruction of crows;—of the Merchants' Bank in Boston, for an increase of capital stock;—of John Doggett and 112 others, of that own, praying for relief in consequence of the location of the Boston and Providence Rail Road over a pub ic burythe Boston and Providence Rail Road over a pub ic barying ground in Attleborough;—of Benj. Davenport and others, for the admission of Sulfivan D. Anthony, a colored boy, to the N. E. Assylum for the Blind;—of Abner Brownell and others, of Westford, for encouragement to the growth of the white mulberry tree and the manufacture of silk;—of Abner Bartlett and 154 others, of Mediord, praying for a repeal of all laws subhorizing the sale of ardeat spirits;—of James L. Hodges and others, of Tamion, praying that a Convention may be called for the purpose of revising the Constitution, so as to lesses the number of the House of Representatives;—of Justes Forward, praying compensation for an injury sustained by the upsetting of a stage coach, while a member of the Legisplant of the propose of the suspending of the propose of the suspending of the suspendin

ase of ardent spirits, and for the regulation of licensed nouses, was discharged from the orders of the day, and recommitted to the committee on the License Laws; and no his motion, the several memorials and petitions hereto-

lerable debate, on motion of Mr. Russell, of King-

eports of which have come under his notice during the year, in reading the newspapers, and he finds that amount to the number of 191; a considerable proion of which have been occa

E58. In a similar list, kept in the year 1831, the number was by 109; but it may be that in that year norse escape, observation; so that the increase may not be so gree reality as in appearance.* In a late statistical act ant of murders committed in France during the space of in reality as in appearance.* In a late statistical ac-count of murders committed in France during the space of four years, the number amounted to 1129; of which 446 were the effects of quarelling in tipping houses. Taking the population of France at 32 millions and that of the U. State at 13 millions, our ratio of murders if no greater than that of France, would be about 70 in the year, in-stead of 191. It is impossible to account for the greater nember of murders in these United States than in other countries in any other way than from the communication. number of murders in these United States than in other countries in any other way than from the common use and low price of ardent spirits. It deserves the particular attention of the friends of Temperance Societies that where these prevail the number of nurders have decreased. In Pennsylvania, where comparatively little has been done in the centre of the State, the number of murders is just double to that of New York; whereas in the year 1831 the reverse was the case. In New Hampshire and

Technical prices and the second solution of the expose us in the fiew of foreigners; the design of them is to excite every christian and friend to humanity to use his influence in renoving the cause, that so the stigma and reproach may be also removed.

ROBT. CATHCART.

York, January 1834.
Dr. Catheart is a gentleman of very accurate observation and his statistics, however appalling, we cannot doubt.
Not a few of these reported murders have been committee. rers on our canals; with whom the free

erance Societies are so many , a destroy the grain market, and unite church and stat [Philadelphian.

Assembly of Rhode Island, on Saturday, by a vote of 3 o 26, passed a bill relating to Masonic corporations. I provides, as we learn from the Providence Journal, for

emed by many, that there was no necessity for an ex-ession of opinion by the Legislature, as the whole mat Mr. Key, the Agent of the General Government

A great meeting was held at the Park in New York

At the closing of the banks, the public were astonish α hear that the extensive and respectable bankers, Mess 8. &. M. Allen, had stopped payment. No failure con han this: their extensive operations will, it is fer and extensively on not only New York, but every of the Union. The amount

section of the Union. The amount of their debtedness cannot be less than one or two millions.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that the President in reply to representations of the New York delegation, on the subject of the pecuniary embarrassments said that the National Government had not produced the ess, and had no power to relieve it. He said that it was determination not to sign any bill for the continuation of Bank charter, under any circumstances.

It appears from the annual Report of the Bank Com-nissioners of New York State that the specie in their raults is about adequate to the payment of seven cents on he dollar of their circulation.

A bill has been reported in the New Jersey Legislature abolish the militia system.

An Act has passed the Legislature of Jamaica awarding ty of £15 per head on the importation of free !

safe property, rapidly depreciating [Cincinnati Journal. We are informed, (says the Columbia Telescope) that on the 5th of this month, seven negroes belonging to Mr. Moses B. Livingston of St. Matthew's parish were burnt

Mr. Thacher has retired from the Editorial chair of the Mercantile Journal, and is succeeded by John S. Sleeper, Esq., late of the Lowell Duily Journal.

The publication of the Tolegraph will now be suspended for a few weeks, in order to give us opportunity to ed for a few weeks, in order to give us apportunity it make a permanent arrangement for its continuance. Le not our friends, who have paid in advance, be a larraed for we are confident, that with the blessing of God, we

The Gloucester Telegraph states that Brown was at at Marseilles, but was discharged for want of evid Accounts have been received by the way of Barbadoes, rom the African expedition under Lander. The vessel eft Fernande Po on the 28th Oct. His health was much improved, and the objects of his expedition promised to be

A letter from Georgetown, D. C. says, "the Rev. Lo-enzo Dow, died on Monday evening in Georgetown."

Marriages. In this city, Capt. Clement S. Parsons, to Miss Bridget E. Fo-

In Waltham, Jan. 30, by Rev. Mr. Harding, Mr. Lewis H. iss Mary Ann Woolly, of the same place. Dr. Wyatt C. Hoyden, to Miss Lydia L. Lincoln, the late Mr. Hawkes L. of this city. adford, Mr. Jethru Howland, to Miss Thyrza Shear-

nah wife of Mr. Thomas W. Hardy, aged ial, Mr. Richard R. Whiting, a na-

9. Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Thomas W. inst, Mr. Samuel Ward, 72-Mrs. Susanual

t, Miss Sarah Orne, daughte alem, 45.

IPSWICH FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rook Notice.

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OLN, EDMANDS & CO., 5:

Treasury. It is to be regretted that this attempt on the part of the Bank to guide and direct the Executive upon the construction and execution of an act of Congress should have been put forward and insisted on in a case where the immediate sufferers from their conduct will be the surviving veterane of the Revolutionary war; for this evit falls exclusively upon the gallant defenders of their country, and delays and embarrasses the payment of the dety, which the gratitude of the nation has awarded to them, and which, in many instances, is necessary for their subsistance and confort in their declining years. ECCLESIASTICAL.

Miscellaneous.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Govern

onsiderable debate, on motion of Mr. Russell, of King-ion, indefinitely postponed.

The bill concerning the election of Representatives in longress was taken up;—the motion of Mr. Roberts of altern to strike out the enacting clause, was decided in in affirmative; yeas, 238, nays, 216. So the bill was sicerted.

Bills wassed to be enacted.

Bills passed to be enacted.

To incorporate the Davisville Manufacturing Company—conferring certain special powers on the County Commissioners for Hampshire—to change the name of Troy to Fall River—to incorporate the Proprietors of the Norfolk Laboratory—to incorporate the Proprietors of Menat

191 Murders in 1833.

Our venerable friend the REV. ROBERT CATHCART, D. D. of York, Pa. has furnished us with the following

ement: viz.
The subscriber has kept an account of the murders

York, January 1834.

Dr. C. has excluded from his report the fearful list of

ted to the action of the General Assembly

Miscellaneous Items.

Benj. Knower, a great wool merchant of Albany, Pre-dent of the Mechanic's and Parmer's Bank, has failed. Y K. is father-in-law of Gov. Marcy.

We learn from the President of one of the Insurance Companies of this city, that he has received orders, to insure no distillery, at more than half its value; and even then, at a premium of 100 per cent. in advance of other property. This indicates a belief, that distilleries are an

to death, the cabin in which they dwelt being consume in the middle of the night. Mr. Livingston was himsel considerably injured in endeavoring ineffectually to rescu

them.

A legal question of some interest has lately been decided at Montreal. An action was brought to recover from a bank the amount for which a bill was issued, (one dollar) that was afterwards intered by counterfeiters to a bigher denomination. Judgment was given against the bank.

POETRY.

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

For the Buston Recorder

FOR THE 25th OF FERRUARY. Tune, Wallace Ye, whose sires with Warren bled.

Sons of those, whom Freedom'led Dauntless to their gory bed. On to victory!-Will you slaves again be made?

Shall your glory low be laid? Sworn through seas of blood to wade, But ye would be free!

Now's the day, and cow's the bour: See approach the Demon's power! Chains and slavery

Sparn the ruthless tyrant's sway: Marshall'd thus, in firm array, Signalize this asgust day
With deeds of bravery.

Who would kiss oppression's rod? Who an alien be from God? Who submit at Satan's nod? Let him quit the field.

But though earth and hell assail, We will neither flee, nor quail; God will make our cause prevail: God, our Strength and Shield.

> From the Watchman THE MISSIONARY ANGEL.

And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell th, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, at "—Rev. 11". 6.

Rec. 11. 6.

Onward speed thy conquering flight,
Angel, onward speed!
Cast abroad thy radiant light—
Bid the shades recode.
Tread the idols in the dust, Heathen fanes destroy, Spread the gospel's holy trust, Spread the gospel's joy. Onward speed thy conquering flight! Angel, onward haste! Quickly on each mountain's height Be thy standard placed. Let thy blissful tidings float Far o'er vale and hill, Till the sweetly echoing note Every bosom thrill. Onward speed thy conquering flight, Angel, onward fly! Long has been the reign of night, Bring the morning nigh. Tis to thee the heathen lift Their imploring wail; ar them beaven's holy gift, Ere their courage fail

Onward speed thy conquering flight, Angel, onward speed! Morning bursts upon my sight—
'Tis the time decreed.

Jesus now his kingdom takes—
Thrones and empires fall; And the joyous song awakes—
'God is all in all.'

> Morning Hymn. Sleep forsake us! may the soul Gladden in its Maker's sight, As the clouds that o'er us roll, Sparkle in the mor God of life, be Thou the ray Of our dim and wandering course: Light us, as the star of day, On to Truth's eternal source.

Ecclesiastical.

For the Boston Recorder. THE MALAYS .- [Continued.] Religion.

Religion.

The Malays are now Mohammedens, but were originally Pagans. Ruins of ancient temples with large images among them, have been discovered, evidently of Hindoo origin and workmanship. Even now in some benighted towns, the Malay may be found uniting with the Chinese in worshipping idols that are nothing more than misshapen stones standing upright, and those who have taken the name of Moslems, are often found retaining many pagan notions. No principles of moral conduct do they appear to derive from their religion, but it consists rather in a sound of wild, unmeaning ceremonies, many of them traditional, like the stories of ghosts and genii. Their priests are ignorant, and many being employed in secular affairs excert but little influence over the people. Although the religions are supposed in secular affairs excert but little influence over the people. ence over the people. Although the relihttle influence over the people. Atthough the religion of the Prophet was introduced as early as A. D. 1400, it has yet won but little of their attachment. They are fond of making pilgrimages to Mecca, not so much from faith in the efficacy of a visit to the sacred tomb, as that on his return the visit to the sacred tomb, as that on his return the pilgrim becomes a saint, and manages to derive more material advantages from his superstitious countrymen. There is a priest in every village, who, besides fees for performing various rites, and besides several individual presents, claims a tenth of all the produce of the land. But the light that they shed on the minds of their flocks is generally very dim. In some provinces there are those who they shed on the minds of Quer flocks is generally very din. In some provinces there are those who do not so much as know the name of the Prophet, and the Jocony tribe, situated near Malacca, have no word in their language to signify God, though they have now borrowed one from the Portuguess. Ignorance is ever accompanied with superstition.
The Malays are continually harrassed with fear of
holgoldins and evil spirits, which their misguided
and abused consciences are conturing up before nongooms and evil spirits, which their inisguided and abused consciences are conjuring up before them. When a time of trouble comes, being igno-rant of the "Refuge and Strength" above, of whom Christians have neglected to instruct them, they re-Christians have neglected to instruct them, they re-pair to their temples, sacrifice a buffalo, goat, or fowl, to propitiate the Dewas or good spirits, and pray to their ancestors to aid them; sometimes ob-serving for two or three days a most rigid absti-nence. These superstitions are more prevalent among the aborigines of these islands, but the Ma-lays being so imperfectly converted from paganism, retain many of its dark delusions.

Moral Character. The Malays suffer but little from some of the evils The Malays suffer but little from some of the evils most common among tropical barbarians. Drunkenness is a sin with which they are seldom chargeable. Licentiousness is comparatively rare. Females of ahandoned character are seldom to be found, and the infringement of domestic rights is severely punished. They are also naturally distinguished by a strict regard to truth. It was said by the Dutch that "in their courts of justice the criminals at the bur, in nine cases out of ten, confess fully and exactly the circumstances of their offences, and whenever urged, communicate more than all the witnesses.

the North comed convex.

The the State State Part of the Control o

dination is admissable—they must be ordained as initers.

The Christian religion makes no show—it has no the church but a fired the churc

emu and responsible office of any on earth. All about the gospel is simple. And to ordain Deacons who are to serve talles only,—or provide and distribute the elements, is making far more of the office than it appears to be. It is making a parade about what the gospel has made none. The more we practice the purity and simplicity of the gospel, and the less purade we have in manging the concerns of the church and administering the ordinances of haptism and the Lord's Supper, if we only do what is evidently required, the better for the homor and prespective for existing.

The church at large care not who are chosen Dearons in the many particular sections of it, whether hardness Durfee and Bannes, or brethers Cummings and show they can overpose. Thus the many particular sections of it, whether hardness Durfee and Bannes, or brethers Cummings and show they can overpose. Thus the many particular sections of it, whether the response in the many particular sections of it, whether the response to the control of the control of the more and the process of the moral and Christian character of the ment they subset to fill this office. Norwithstanding the seconds of the moral and Christian character of the ment they subset to fill this office. Norwithstanding the seconds of the moral and Christian character of the ment they subset to fill this office. Norwithstanding the seconds of the moral and Christian character of the ment they subset to fill this office. Norwithstanding the seconds are not of the ment they subset to fill this office. Norwithstanding the seconds of the ment they subset to fill this office. Norwithstanding the seconds of the ment they subset to fill this office. Norwithstanding the seconds of the ment of the country of the co

ger be such as it may seem. There is scartely a peo-ple in the East among whom the prudent and de-voted missionary might labor with more safety than among the Malays. To throw light on this seeming contradiction, we must examine the original causes that have contributed to such a wretched state of society among them as I have been describing.

Miscellany.

A CONTRAST.

William Lloyd Garrison of himself:— I told the base plunderers of my species,—the en-enies of my God and my Saviour,—in the slave-holding States, that they should hear me, of me, and from me, in a tone and with a frequency that should make them tremble. How faithful I have been in from me, in a tone and who shall have I make them tremble. How faithful I have I the performance of my pledge, let a quicken astonished, and a repenting nation testify.

William Lloyd Garrison of President Lord: It is an imposition upon public credulity, and real injustice to the auti-slavery cause, for the colonizainjustice to the anti-slavery cause, for the coloniza-tion impers to rank this gentleman among abolition-ists, and thea to infer that there is a division in their ranks. Who is Nathan Lord? Who has heard of any peculiar interest which he has felt or manifested on the subject of slavery, until within a few weeks? And what has he brought forth? Why, a long half-and-half Letter to the Editor of the New Hampshire Observer, in which he talk of intermental interest. and-half Letter to the Editor of the New Hampshire Observer, in which he talks of 'intemperate journalists,' and discourses upon the wrongs and sufferings of two and a half millions of American people as 'philosophically,' and coolly as if he were discussing the merits of an apple-pudding. How he cause to be put upon the list of the officers of the American Anti-Slavery Society, we know not. That there has been a great mistake committed is evident.

The case of President Lord, by the way, slowe how vain is any hope of the prevalence of tetter counsels or a better spirit in the abolition party as at present organized and while under the control of such "intemperate journalists."

A QUESTION TO BE SOLVED.

A QUESTION TO BE SOLVED.

I wish to be informed of the reason why the rain which falls on the first day of the week, is so much more injurious to the health of both man and beast, who are exposed to its influence, than that which falls on other days of the week. Perhaps you will say to me, "Prove the fact before you ask for a solution of it." Sir, the fact is undoubted, as I shall presently show to you. I live within the bounds of a congregation of Presbyterians in the country, in our church the fact has long been known. There is Captain A., 'Squire B., Elder C., Brother D., and a number of others, good and pious men, who asnumber of others, good and pious men, who as-ert it strongly. Understand me, however, I have never heard them declare their helief in words; but know that the fact is so from their constant prac-tice. As I said before, they are pious and good men, and often join the rest of God's people in

it win some new thing. Its much greater and more important design is, the impressing of known things (but too little considered) upon the hearts of hearers, that they may be delivered up into the mould and form of the doctrine taught them.—

CARDS.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Forty Dollars, generously contributed by the Ladies in his Church and Society, to constitute him an honorary member for life of the Am. Ed. Soc.—Also, Twenty Dollars, contributed by the Gentlemen is his Church and Society, to constitute him a life member of the Am. Dott Tract Soc. While thus endeavoring to send forth more laborers into the harvest, may these dear friends of benev. olence never want one to break unto themselves and their posterity the "brend of life." S. South Berwick, Me. Jan. 20, 1834.

The Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments t those Indies of his church and congregation, who, by a donation of Forty Dollars, have united in constituting him a life member of the American Education Society.

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Vol. XIX.

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DEAR BROTHER, the ministry to ask s of the Harmo or official relation eusive acquaintan his is my apology stand, better tha ty recognized in the eglected. Better and the nature and m this neglect. To me the subject ty in question fo aber of our chur nnot doubt it w eble churches wor s would increase

ould much more re gether." The nur belief, than is c of resulting to sue n estimate. To need influences e influences---an ated one, is los or does he suffer ich he belongs sut which he does no Of the 143, who n I became con -resident. They es of letters to f ed with the re e were painful hostacy. Was thi there was nothing a of the church, indicat mon case. I observed, in the ort of one of our m

> nination resid ch." Well mi ns this be headed And well mig alone in the irre intend not here, n in question; n s for or against the sh may come fro w of your enterin ill you not mater n, and make her doing? How m ed to precious gr Most earnestly do attention of the oughout the land. , like n co ess a sentiment at three quarters o a capacity to a ank schedule of ere added another abers.

> > VOYAGI

o the Editor of the And still we are

You

ends from about denominated by s e trade winds and n detaining vesse s once so becalin n. in fourteen days. ely stationary, yet v e have been floating ut little of it. " It's y good," as the m id, when the same ashed him on shore nd we, so far as our carried onward. he Lord and his wor My last date was at day was one of A shark!" was her A shark!" was ecl en seen, I suppose tst into oblivion co on of body and mi sly over mind and laboringunder disc her will cause the d frequently produce this influence was ned cry. Like ma nediately upon d pre ere our comm oinch rope baited water and strugg he sport for the sea rawn it on deck, not ush a hand-spike the

more down his thr